REGISTERED No. 72—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,520.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,271 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Brewood, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd March 1873, at 4 P.M.

	March 1873.		March 1873
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave Tuticorin	30
„ Rutnagherry	23	„ Colombo	31
„ Vingorla	23	„ Galle ... April	1
„ Carwar	24	„ Negapatam	4
„ Mangalore	25	„ Pondicherry	5
„ Cannanore	26	„ Madras	7
„ Tellicherry	26	„ Coconada	9
„ Calicut	27	„ Vizagapatam	10
„ Beypore	27	„ Bimlipatam	10
„ Cochin	28	„ Gopaulpore	11
„ Alleppy	28	„ False Point	12
		Arrive CALCUTTA	14

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers call at Goa regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th March 1873, at 2 P.M.

	March 1873.		April 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	28	Leave BUSREH	16
„ Kurrachee ... April	1	„ Fao	16
„ Guadur	2	„ Kowet	16
„ Muscat	3	„ Bushire	18
„ Bunder Abbas	6	„ Linga	23
„ Linga	8	„ Bunder Abbas	25
„ Bahrein	8	„ Muscat	27
„ Bushire	10	„ Guadur	29
„ Fao	12	„ Kurrachee ... May	2
Arrive BUSREH	13	Arrive BOMBAY	5

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st March 1873, at 2 oclock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Oorun.		Hog Island.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	6	0	6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

"WILSON" LINE.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 17TH MARCH.

THE S.S. URBINO, 1,500 Tons, with limited accommodation for First-class Passengers only. A SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL............Rs. 500.

To be followed by the YEDDO, HIDALGO, and other Steamers. For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th March 1873.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under :—

About 25th March—"ATALANTA," 2,300 Tons, 400 H.P. G. Mathews, Commander.

About 25th April—"BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., J. C. Shaw, Commander, (late of the well-known Passenger Ship "SIR WALTER SCOTT."

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

By special arrangement, each Steamer will carry an experienced Indian Surgeon.

Fare £45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14-10

Including Wine. Without Food.

[illegible] SATURDAY, 1st March 1873.
[illegible] TUESDAY, 1st April 1873.

[illegible] will be finished and published a day [illegible] Rebated Freight, &c., apply to [illegible] FORBES BROTHERS, [illegible] Navigation Company.

[illegible] O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

PESHAWUR	3,782 Tons	600 H.P.,	on 17th March.
AUSTRALIA	3,648 „	600 „	on 31st „
KHEDIVE	3,742 „	600 „	on 14th April.
SIMLA	2,440 „	630 „	on 28th „
DECCAN	3,128 „	600 „	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	„ 380

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3, Rampart Row, 28th February 1873.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 17th March, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. PESHAWUR, (3,782 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain C. A. White, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 22nd February 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 25th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 22nd March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s.s. EMEU, 1,538 Tons, and 300 H. P., will leave for China on the 18th instant, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, Fort, 12th March 1873.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Coburn, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, about 22nd March next.

Fare.—First Class, exclusive of Wines..Rs. 500

For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 30th October 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 19th March. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

(including a liberal Table and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 28th February 1873.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	3 8
Third Class	1 8
Horses	4 0
Carriages	4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, without CHARGE for COMMISSION and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.
BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.
BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.
APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.

Correspondents.

Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. SJAELLAND, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Sjaelland.

Bombay, 14th March 1873.

GENERAL AVERAGE per s. s. SJAELLAND.—Consignees of CARGO per s. s. SJAELLAND, arrived from Liverpool, are requested, before taking DELIVERY of their GOODS, to produce INVOICES, and to pay a deposit of one per cent. on the value. The Average Bond is being prepared, and will be circulated for signature immediately.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 14th March 1873.

COLLEGE FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN ONLY, WARMINSTER, WILTS, ENGLAND.—Mrs. W. JONES will have VACANCIES for TWO in APRIL. Resident Foreign Governesses. Visiting Professors. The comforts of a Private Gentleman's home. Highest reference, on application. Fees inclusive £100.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

A NEW AND DELICIOUS TOILET REQUISITE.

A few drops on the wet Tooth Brush form a delightful substitute for TOOTH POWDER, have a most purifying effect on the mouth, and will ensure health and preservation to the Teeth. The ELIXIR is free from mineral matter.

A specimen is exhibited in the

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

PER BOTTLE Rs. 1-8 AND Rs. 4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Piano, a Mahogany full-size Slate Billiard Table by G. Bennett & Co., Carriages, Horses, a large collection of choice plants, &c., at Breach Candy.

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Messrs. F. L. Latham and C. Reynolds.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Ramchunder Bulvant, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Bora Salamahomed Habib, the Mortgagor,

2 very valuable Pearl Necklaces, set with Rubies, Emeralds, and Diamonds.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at Byculla Works, G. I. P. Railway, Byculla.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 12 o'clock precisely, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of the late W. J. Thompson.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany semi-grand Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, handsome Pier Glasses with console tables, a handsome English-built Open-carriage by E. Kesterton, a ditto circular glass-fronted Miniature Brougham, by Palliser, a pair of handsome Bay Australian Horses, a powerful Bay Australian Brougham Horse, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. A. Wright.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a Handsome English-built four-seated Open Carriage, a Handsome Circular Glass-fronted Miniature Brougham by "Holman," a pair of very Handsome Grey Arab Carriage Horses, &c., at Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Professor Candy.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Just Landed.

An invoice of superior English-made plated and brass mounted single and double Harness by William Middlemore.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th March 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT THE OLD NAGPADA STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, at 4 P. M., on the premises, at the instruction of the mortgagees, Chuttoora Anunds, Purkha Anund, and Suma Pudina, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Jeemebai, widow of the late Goolloodina, and Hissamoodin bin Shaik Maroo of Toobhay, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 10th day of October 1871, the undermentioned landed property, viz. :—

All that piece of Fazundareeland with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the east side of a passage or lane leading to Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Street, or Old Nagpada, in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 46, containing by admeasurement 192 and 8-9th square yards, or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the said Old Nagpada Street, on the west by a public passage, on the north by a passage, and the house of Esmail Khan and others, and on the south by a passage, and the house of Memon Hajee Hassum and others.

Further particulars may be made known on reference being made to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of an assortment of New, Fancy, and Miscellaneous Goods recently imported from Europe, at the Shop No. 14, Apollo Street, Fort.

(Opposite the Old Secretariat Office.)

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on account of the Consignees, on THURSDAY, the 20th, and FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 P.M., each day, at the abovenamed shop, a large assortment of new and miscellaneous goods, consisting of best English made Somerset and hunting saddles, Lady's Weymouth bridles, spars, bits, and bradoons, girths, stirrup irons, baggage straps, &c., horse brushes, porcelain and glass flower pots and vases, gilt timepieces, few engravings in maple and other frames, panorama balls, glass scent bottles, an invoice of iron painted bedsteads, 6 feet, 6 by 4-6 inches and 6 feet, 6 by 5 feet of various colours, pieces of oil flooring, carpets 18 by 12 and 12 by 9, overland trunks, enamelled leather, Gladstone's bags, Wellington leggings, caps and hats, drill hats, railway companions, Beech, Wellington's arms and without arms chairs, garden chairs, assorted perfume and other soaps, fish dishes, coloured glass jewel boxes, glass domes of sizes, single and double child's perambulators, and rocking horses, besides sundry miscellaneous articles, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th March 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF TEA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, under instructions from the Mortgagee, Sha Hurjeewan Madhowjee, sell by Public Auction, in the Godown, No. 47, in Chupa Gulley, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sha Balakidass Lalchund—

64 Chests Fow Tea.
26 Chests Green.
25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

10 Cases Grey Dhoties.
8 „ White Grey Prints.
10 „ Orange ditto
5 „ T. Red Sarries.
25 Boxes Italian wines, barolo dasti, barbera dasti, and grignolino.
An Invoice of hanging and table kerosine oil lamps.
An Invoice of Mahogany dressing and cheval glasses, with and without marble slabs, lady's cheval glasses, &c.

On account of the concerned, ex St. Olaf—
G, GG and Co., 4—1 case lithographic materials.

Ex "Prince Waldemar."

MPV.,—15 cases China-made imitation pearls.
7 „ „ tom toms.
1 „ „ scales.
4 „ „ white cotton umbrellas.
3 „ „ paper umbrellas.
8 „ „ chicks.
5 „ „ brass leaves.

Also, a quantity of furniture of a Gentleman, viz., round, washing and dressing tables, reclining converation couches, camp cot, wardrobe, sideboard, hatstand, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Frere Bunder :—

About 300 first-class Moulmein Teak Squares, and about 75 tons Teak Scantlings in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain ware, a first-class Handsome Open Carriage, by J. C. & W. Fenton, Belgrave Square, London, a very light and neat single-seated Miniature Brougham, built to order, by Ness of Aberdeen, a pair of young powerful Australian Horses, going in single and double harness, garden plants, &c., at No. 17, Upper Colaba.

On THURSDAY next, the 20th instant, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, at the above Bungalow, the Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., of Lt. Colonel A. A. Bayly, R. A., proceeding to England, the same comprising neat cut glass ware, handsome white red bordered dinner and breakfast services, best electro-plated cruet stand, pickle and egg frames, tea and coffee services, hotwater curry dishes, dish covers, table and chamber candlesticks, and richly carved blackwood furniture, comprising drawing-room, dining, office, dressing and washing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, arm, American bed-room, folding and easy chairs, chiffonier, almyra, mahogany dressing glass with marble slab, chest of drawers, bookstand, English-made folding easy chairs, sideboard, Persian and other carpets, tea-caddy, hanging and table argand lamps, camp cots, clothes press, towel horses, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture and utensils, garden pots, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

A first-class handsome Open Carriage, very strong and in good order, by J. C. and W. Fenton, Belgrave Square, London, together with a pair of showy powerful Australian Horses, perfectly quiet, about 7 years old, go both in double and single harness.

A very light and neat single-seated Miniature Brougham, built to order by Ness of Aberdeen, double and single harness, &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainwares, Carriages, Horses, &c., at No. 48, Upper Colaba.

On SATURDAY next, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to public auction, at the above address, the handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., of Major Smart, R. A., of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Fashionable Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glasswares, Piano, Carriages, Horses, a great variety of Garden Plants, &c., &c., at No. 21, Cumballa Hill.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 27th and 28th instant, sale commencing at or about 12 noon each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, No. 21, Cumballa Hill, the very select household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Thomas Wilson, Esq., proceeding to England, of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-rate Mahogany Cottage Pianoforte, a very light and neat English-built Brougham, a powerful fleabitten Grey Horse (if not sold privately), choice and rare Plants, &c., &c., at No. 26, Middle Colaba, close to the Post Office.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd day of April next, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above Bungalow, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., of the Rev. John Paton, full particulars whereof will appear hereafter.

DOGS ! DOGS ! DOGS !

14 Dogs, just imported from London, will be sold by the Undersigned, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P.M. precisely. In this set there are Bull Terriers, Scotch Terriers, Toy Terriers, and of other kinds—all first-rate bred dogs. Will be on view from 10 A.M.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Jacquesson's Champagne in quarts, price Rs. 20 per dozen.
C. S. Campbell & Co.'s Amontillado and dry sherry.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th March 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance)	Rs. 12
Single Copy	Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week

Annual Subscription in advance	Rs. 10
Single Copy	Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship KINGDOM OF FIFE, Captain Irvine, from London, are requested to despatch BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th March 1873.

WANTED, for the "SCHOOL of INDUSTRY" at RAJKOTE, the following TEACHERS and OVERSEERS :—

DRAUGHTSMAN—He must be quick and accurate in estimating, and able to make out plans and drawings from sketches or directions. Salary to commence at Rs. 50 per mensem.

ENGINEER OR PRACTICAL MECHANIC—Must be thoroughly acquainted with general smithery, and the management and the maintenance of machinery, and be able to produce testimonials from some Engineering Firm of good standing. Salary to commence at Rs. 75 per mensem.

CARPENTER—To be a thorough master of his work, and be able to give instruction in carpentry and joinery. Salary Rs. 50 per month.

CARPET-MAKER—To be well acquainted with the making of carpets, &c., in cotton and coir. Salary to commence at Rs. 40 per month.

POTTER—Must have had experience in the making of tiles and bricks, and in earthenware work generally. Salary Rs. 25 per month.

BASKET MAKER—To superintend and give instruction in basket-making and cane-work in all their branches. Salary Rs. 25 per month.

Further particulars as to terms of engagement, &c., will be learnt on application to the Undersigned, and applications accompanied by testimonials should be submitted not later than the 10th proximo.

By permission of the Political Agent,

R. B. BOOTH,
Local Fund Engineer, Kattywar.

Local Fund Engineer's Office, Rajkote, 10th March 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLUE CROSS LINE.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 8TH APRIL.

THE fine new full-powered s.s. GRESHAM, 1,811 tons register, has very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers only. The Cabins are all on the upper deck with large sash windows, and there is a handsome dining saloon 60 feet in length. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Beer, which can be had on board, of good quality and at reasonable rates.

TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500
TO MALTA	Rs. 400

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

JAMSHEDI NOWROZ MASONIC FESTIVAL.

A MASONIC FESTIVAL will take place at the Freemasons' Hall, Mazagon, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant.

Masons willing to join this Festival are requested to apply to the Undersigned for Admission Tickets on or before the 19th instant. Rs. 5 per Ticket.

J. N. DADY.

No. 4, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of March, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the last Special Meeting.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 15th March 1873.

NOTICE.—PARCELS for DESPATCH by the OVERLAND PARCEL POST will be RECEIVED DAILY at the Bombay General Post Office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

The Overland Parcel Despatches for each Mail will be made up at this Office at 1 P.M., on the week day preceding the departure of the Overland Mail Steamer.

The Parcels posted after 1 P.M. on that day will be subject to detention until the despatch of the following Mail Steamer.

E. C. GEORGE,
Officiating Post Master of Bombay.

Bombay General Post Office, March, 1873.

NOTICE.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EWEN GRANT, deceased.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having Claims upon or against the Estate of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EWEN GRANT, of the Bombay Army, lately residing in NAIRN, in North Britain, deceased, who died at London on or about the 10th day of August 1871, and Letters of Administration of whose personal estate and effects (with the Extract Registered Deed of Settlement, and the Testament Testamentar annexed) were on the 12th day of March 1873 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES PERCY LEITH, of Bombay, Esquire, one of the Members of the firm of Messrs. Forbes & Co., at Bombay, are required on or before MONDAY, the 21st day of April 1873, to send to the said Administrator, at his Office, in Bombay Green, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the said Administrator will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to PATRICK GRANT, JAMES ANDERSON, and LUDOVICK UNWIN, (the three acting Trustees and Executors named in the said Deed of Settlement), having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 17th day of March 1873.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Proctors, Bombay.

NOTICES.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

New and Choice Materials.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH.—All the new patterns in this favourite Material, which is cool, shrinkless and absorbing	Six for	36 0	42 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached. Neat Stripes or Spots, the latest designs, fast colour	Six for	28 0	31 0
PRINTED CAMBRIC with Collars attached ; a strong useful Shirt	Six for	22 8	25 8
BEST LONGCLOTH, fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs with the new plain Military Front, for Indian washing	Six for	28 0	31 0
FINE LONGCLOTH, Cambric Front and Cuffs, made as above	Six for	22 8	25 8
SILK AND WOOL. This quality is the best made, and rarely obtained in this country, neat, plain colours or Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk	Six for	52 0	58 0
WOVE or FANCY PRINTED FLANNELS. The best Goods manufactured, a large choice for selection, thoroughly shrunk	Six for	49 0	56 0
DRESS SHIRTS, embroidered fronts	From	7 8	8 8

Special Note.—ASQUITH & Co. have now in Stock Two Hundred Dozens of PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS, in various Materials, ready for immediate use.

SUPERIOR HOSIERY.

Gents' Cotton Socks,
Double Feet and Heels.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton	Per doz.	9 8	10 8
Super do. do.	„	11 0	12 8
Fine Mixed Colours or Fancy Stripes	„	14 8	16 0
Extra Super do. do.	„	16 8	18 8
Best Fancy Stripes	„	18 8	21 0
Best Lisle Thread, plain	„	25 0	28 0
Best Balbriggan do. pure.	„	28 0	32 0

Gents' Real Merino Socks, Pure, Shrinkless, and extremely Soft.

Plain Mixtures (Greys)	Per doz.	15 8	17 8
Superfine Drab or Fawn	„	17 8	19 8
Drab Fancy Stripes	„	17 8	19 8
Extra Super, assorted shades ; a thin comfortable Sock	„	21 0	24 0
Stout Merino, Plain Colours for Sportsmen	„	17 8	19 8

Knickerbockers.

Best Ribbed Merino, Plain Colors, a special article	per pair	4 12	5 12
Cotton Bathing Drawers		2 0	2 4

Gents' Banians or Under Vests.

Fine Gauze Merino Banians	Six for	14 0	16 0
Superfine Saxony	„	19 0	21 0
Best Super, Manufactured to Asquith & Co.'s Special Order, of the Best Merino, Shrinkless	„	25 0	28 0
Summer Merino, a Vest of medium substance	„	31 0	35 0
Real India Gauze, warranted half silk ; the most comfortable and durable under Vest made	„	40 0	45 0

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

A Large and Choice Stock for selection, received constantly by mail steamers. New patterns in INDIA TWEED (a material specially introduced by A. & Co.) in every shade of Colour, light texture, and very strong.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Double Breasted Coat and Trousers	27 0	31 0
Best Blue Serge, "Yarn Dyed"	27 0	31 0
Mixed Angola Suits	30 0	35 0
Riding Trousers or Breeches	25 0	28 0
Best Angola Trousers ... from	12 0	13 8
Visiting or Morning Coats	29 0	33 0
Superfine Dress Suits	75 0	85 0
Extra quality „ Lined Silk	85 0	95 0

Superior Washing Drills.

Fancy Striped Trousers	Six	30 0	34 0
Karkee or White „	„	30 0	34 0

BEST OVERLAND TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX, &c.

	Inch.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
GENTS' OVERLAND TRUNKS, best Japanned Canvas, strong Brass Locks, Steel Protection Ribs, Copper fastened, the correct Cabin height	27	23 0	26 0
	30	25 0	28 0
	33	28 0	31 0
	36	31 0	35 0
LADIES' OVERLAND TRUNKS, best black Canvas, light and strong. Fitted with tray, moveable Millinery, division at end, and upper compartment, Steel Protection Ribs, and strong Brass Locks	33	43 0	48 0
	36	45 0	51 0
Solid Leather Trunks, the best and strongest made, Copper riveted, best brass lever Lock, and pair of bridle leather straps		75 0	85 0
Rail Portmanteaux, wide and flat, to fit under seat, made of best brown Leather, with Shirt Case and Paper Pocket and strong Brass Lever Lock	20	19 8	21 0
	22	22 0	25 0
	24	23 8	26 0
	26	25 0	28 0
Gladstone or expanding Bag, a most useful article, possessing great capacity, very light and strong, fitted with Patent Spring Lock, and pair of outside Straps for Rug or Coat, in Morocco Leather		32 0	36 0
Best Black Ox Hide		35 0	40 0
HAND BAGS—Best Black Hide, wide opening, patent Spring Locks	from	11 8	13 0
	to	15 8	17 0
SOLID LINEN BAGS, stout Canvas, strong Iron Frame, Tumbler Lock		4 12	5 8
		5 12	6 8
Courier or Money Bags, Morocco Leather, outside Pocket for paper, Spring fastening		6 8	7 8
Rug or Wrapper Straps, with connecting Handles, best Bridle Leather		2 0	2 4
The new Buckle Lock Strap, imparts to the articles of voyage the property of expansion, affords perfect security where fixed Locks are useless		5 0	5 12
Overland Chairs, best-seasoned Beech-wood, fitted with strong Steel Screw throughout	from	6 0	7 0
	to	13 8	15 0
Air tight Tin Cases, suitable for Ladies or Gentlemen's use, Japanned Blocked Tin, very strong and durable		28 0	33 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

22 & 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BAPTY'S HOT MINCED MUTTON PIES, 3 annas each (Cash). Jam Puffs, Cheese Cakes, Sponge Cakes, &c.

SUPERFINE FLOUR, *fresh ground*, the best procurable in Bombay. In Tins, from 1 to 28 lbs. In Casks or in Bags 196 lbs.

CABIN AND SHIP BISCUIT, Sweet Biscuits, &c., the best and cheapest in the Market.

BAPTY'S specially prepared FOOD for INFANTS and INVALIDS, 4 annas per tin.

East India Mills, 58, Falkland Road ; Depot 2, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & CO.,

MUSIC SALOONS,

ESTABLISHED, 1864.

PIANOFORTES FOR SALE OR HIRE.

Instruments tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.
HARMONIUMS FROM THE BEST MAKERS.
MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.
VIOLINS, GUITARS, BANJOS, VIOLINCELLOS, BASSES.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
NEW SHEET MUSIC.
ALL THE POPULAR PIECES AND STANDARD WORKS.
New Music by every Mail.

THE FINE ARTS.

OLEOGRAPHS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIAN TO SELECT FROM
PICTURES MOUNTED AND FRAMED TO ORDER IN EVERY STYLE.
PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY.

SACHE'S PHOTOGRAPHS are now admitted to be the best executed and the best chosen subjects in India, and the largest and cheapest yet produced.

Size 12 by 10—Price Rs. 1½ each.

MR. SACHE HAS JUST COMPLETED A

NEW SERIES OF BOMBAY VIEWS.

PATENT DOMESTIC FREEZING APPARATUS.

OR "CARRIES" PATENT ICE-MAKING MACHINES.

The only Genuine, as we are Sole appointed Agents for the Manufacturers.

BEING direct Importers and having no London agency charges to add, we are enabled to sell at a lower rate than any other house in India.

Large size to make 5 pounds of Ice, at each operation, with stove and everything complete	Rs. 210
Smaller size to make 2½ pounds of Ice, complete	Rs. 147

GUNS. RIFLES, AND REVOLVERS.

AS DIFFERENT MAKERS EXCEL IN SPECIAL CLASSES OF WEAPONS, WE DO NOT CONFINE OUR IMPORTATIONS TO ONE MANUFACTURER'S GOODS ONLY. WE ARE HOWEVER SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR

LINCOLN JEFFERIES OF BIRMINGHAM ; AND E. LEFAUCHEUX, PARIS.

LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

THE celebrated LITTLE WANZER, complete with all necessary fittings to work by hand, without stand Rs. 60.

The same complete with Stand, to work by hand or foot, Rs. 75 nett cash.

WHEELER & WILSON NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE on stand with Cover to Machine, complete with all fittings, silver plated Rs. 125.

We are specially appointed Agents for these two kinds.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & CO.,
GENERAL IMPORTERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT,

BOMBAY.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

MANILLA CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
OF THE FINEST BRAND.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

DAWSON'S MUSTER, PRIME and No. 1
THOMPSON'S do. do. No. 1
MADURA, No. 1 and No. 2
BLUCHER, No. 1 and No. 2
HAVANNAH SHAPE,
NOBLE'S do. PRIME
BREAKFAST do. do.

INDIAN NOVELTIES.

HABANOS. BIJOUX.
REGALIAS. CORTADOS.
NONPAREIL.

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS,
Of selected Tobacco, specially prepared for J. Neuberg.

No. 1
No. 2
No. 3
MANILLA SHAPE.
HAVANNAH SHAPE.

SUPERIOR STOCK OF

COCONADA CHEROOTS,
OF THE FOLLOWING MUSTERS.

OFFICE.
BURMAHS.
BABINGTONS.
SEDANS.
LEISURE HOURS.
DOLLY VARDEN (Havannah Shaped).

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

"INDIANA" CIGARS, No. 1 and No. 2
"LONG" CHEROOTS,

TOBACCOS.

THOMAS BEAR'S TOBACCO.

BIRD'S EYE.
CUT CAVENDISH.
SMOKING MIXTURE.
LATAKIA.
IMPERIAL MIXTURE.

BEYNON STOCKEN AND SON'S
CELEBRATED TOBACCO.

HONEY DEW, VIRGINIA, SHAG.
GOLDEN LEAF, BIRD'S EYE.
&c. &c. &c.

AMERICAN TOBACCO.

SPONGE CAKE NATURAL LEAF ; GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW ; AND OTHERS.

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED POST-FREE ON APPLICATION.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST, APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG.

WINES. SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

A FRESH STOCK JUST RECEIVED PER VARIOUS STEAMERS.

GERMAN WINES.
STILL HOCK.

LIEBFRAUMILCH	Quarts and Pints.
RUDESHEIMER	„ „
GEISENHEIMER	„ „
MARCOBRUNNER	„
NEROBERGER	„
RAUENTHALER	„
NIERSTEINER	„
BODENHEIMER	„
WALPORZHEIMER (Red)	„

TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S
CELEBRATED BRANDIES.

GUINNESS' STOUT,
BY SPARKES AND MOLINE.

CHAMPAGNE.
QUARTS AND PINTS,
OF THE VERY FINEST QUALITY.

CLARET.

By TH. BICHE-LATOUR, of Bordeaux.

MEDOC VIEUX	Pints.
PAUILLAC	Quarts and Pints.
MARGAUX	Quarts.
ST. JULIEN	Do.
SAUTERNE	Do.

SHERRIES,
OLD, DRY, FULL FLAVOURED.

BURGUNDIES,
By J. POIDEVIN PERE, of Beaune.

MONTRACHET, 1862.
POMMARD.
SAVIGNY.
BEAUNE.
CHABLIS.

BASS' PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY
STONE & Co.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST, APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY

BEG to draw attention to their several Departments which have recently been greatly replenished.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

GLOVES. (Nett.)

		Rs. a.
Ladies' White Kid Gloves	P. Pr	2 12
Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves.	„	2 12
Gent's White Kid Gloves	„	3 0
Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves	„	3 0
Gent's Colored Kid Gloves	„	3 0
Gent's Dogskin Gloves	„	2 12

COLLARS.

Shakespear, Realm, Suez, First Lord, Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz.	6 8

SCARFS.

Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck, and Windsor	2 12
The Romal Satin	3 0
Washing Scarfs, in a variety of colors.	

HATS.

Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 8
Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hats	12 8
Black Felt Hyde Park, Brighton, Derby, Stanhope, and Scarboro'	6 8
Brown Felt do. do.	7 0
Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester	6 0
Sola Topies, new shape	5 0

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single), Sponge Bags, from	1 8

JEWELLERY.

Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.

SHIRTS. (All new Patterns.)

	Rs. a.
Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool, each	8 8
Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6 8
Badham's Spun Silk	12 0
Badham's French Cambric, per doz.	60 0
Badham's White Shirts, p.doz.	60 0

SLEEPING SUITS.

Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0
Badham's Silk and Wool	19 0
Badham's Spun Silk	22 0

TIES.

Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb	1 0
Coloured „ „ „	1 8
White Dress Ties, from	0 8

HELMETS.

Hawke's Regulation Helmet	18 0
Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps & Spike	33 0
White Helmets, for Civilians	18 0
White and Drab Hunting Hats	15 0

OVERLAND CHAIRS.

English-made, with Leg Rest	11 0
Do. without do	10 0

UMBRELLAS.

Ladies' and Gent's Silk Umbrellas.
White Cotton Lined Green.

HOSIERY.

	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12 8
Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16 0
Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4 8
Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ doz. for	20 0
Fine Super India Gauze „ „	26 0
Fine „ „ Drawers, each	6 0

OVERLAND SUITS.

Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22 0
Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35 0

BRACES.

Best Indiarubber, Clarence & Cantab	2 0

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 8
„ „ „ Coloured Borders	5 0
Fine Irish Cambric, from	10 8

TRUNKS, &c.

Overland Trunks, Portmanteaux, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, Straps, &c.

STICKS.

Gent's Walking Sticks and Canes.

TAILORING.

A large Stock of Coatings and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MONDAY, MARCH 17TH.

ANOTHER TREAT FOR THE ABOVE DATE.
FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY OF THE CHARMING PRINCESS' COMEDIETTA, ENTITLED,

A CUP OF TEA,

AND THE SCREAMING ROMANTIC DRAMA, IN 2 ACTS, ENTITLED,

ROBERT MACAIRE,
OF THE
ROADSIDE INN.

As originally produced by
MR. FECHTER AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE, LONDON.

Doors open at 8-30 ; Performance commencing at 9.

Box, Plan, & Tickets, at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

THE BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS will be held at 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at the New Club Room, in Rampart Row, adjoining the Currency Office on one side and Ritter Molkenteller & Co.'s Premises on the other.

EXCHANGE.—A MAJOR in a Line Regiment, going HOME this year, wishes to EXCHANGE to a Regiment remaining in India. Apply to "MAJOR," care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

TAYLOR'S PATENT ROOFING TILES, as used in the NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, Bombay. These Tiles are made of the finest clay and cheaper than corrugated iron, are light, hard, easily fixed, cool and water-tight, handsome in appearance, and everlasting in wear.

For prices and full particulars apply to

SCOTT, McCLELLAND, & Co.,
Sole Agents for Western India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned regret to intimate that they have UNAVOIDABLY RUN SHORT of this valuable preparation, owing to recent large demands.

They expect further invoices immediately, and will at once announce their arrival.

Orders will be registered.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Agents for India.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NON-FORFEITABLE POLICIES, BY A LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.

For full particulars of this popular system of Assurance see the Company's Indian Prospectus, which with any further information may be obtained on application to any of the Agents of the Company, or to

C. J. WALLIS,
Manager for India.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. John Knox Inglis, A.M. Edin.) } With Assistants
Head Mistress—Miss Wartenby, }
Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
JOHN PATON, }

Bombay, 1st January 1873.

BHOWNUGGUR MILLS and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet of the Company up to 31st December 1872.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
Bhownuggur Mills and Press Company, Limited.

MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

(1.) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1872.
(2.) To declare a Dividend.
(3.) To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
(4.) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Malabar Company, Limited.

CASHMERE.

DAVIDGE BROTHERS'
CASHMERE BRANCH

WILL be RE-OPENED for the Season during APRIL, and Supplies of every description may be obtained at extremely moderate rates, thus saving much expense and trouble in conveyance of extra baggage.

All intending Travellers should send for

Davidge Brothers' "GUIDE TO CASHMERE."

ISSUED GRATIS.

☞ D. Bros'. places of business are—
MEEAN MEER, PESHAWUR, MURREE, & CASHMERE.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS.—There will be offered for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Commercial Godowns, Alleppey, on TUESDAY, the 22nd April 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M., about 170 candies more or less of TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS in husk, the crop of the present season. At the same time and place a quantity of BEES WAX, IVORY, and DAMMER will also be SOLD.

2. The Cardamoms will be put up in lots of 10 candies each, or less, at the request of intending purchasers.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale a deposit of Rs. 100 per candy, and the full value of the purchase deducting the deposit, on removal of the article.

4. Payment to be made in British Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 28½ Chuckrums to the Rupee.

5. The whole of the Cardamoms purchased should be cleared away in thirty days after date of sale, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of their deposit and be responsible for all such loss as may be incurred on resail without being entitled to any advantage arising therefrom.

6. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the ship or vessel free of all expense to the purchaser, but will be at their risk after being weighed over to them at the Commercial Godowns.

The Government of His Highness the Maharajah reserves to itself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning a reason.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, 18th February 1873.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M., on THURSDAY the 20th instant, for the CONVEYANCE HENCE to the ANDAMANS of about TWENTY-THREE NATIVE CONVICTS, more or less, with proportionate number of Native Warders, and Military Guard, and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Officer a Cabin Passage and First Class Rations must be provided.

2. Fifty days' Provisions, Water, Firewood, with such Cooking Utensils, Drinking Pots, Plates and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comfort during the voyage, as well as a sufficient number of Cooks for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also Topasses or Sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board for the whole of the above party, and Fittings for Convicts only are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel ; the Provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of and to rejection by the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

3. Medicines and Medical Comforts will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

4. Any surplus of Provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the Voyage may be handed over to the Authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same, at the rate at which they were purchased, will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel in Bombay, on receipt from the Authorities at Port Blair of a list of articles made over to them.

5. For any inferior issue of Provisions during the Voyage, the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Transports shall pay to Government double the price of the articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the Passage Money.

6. The words "Tender for Convicts," should be superscribed on the Covers of Tenders."

7. The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessel will be ready for final survey.

8. The Owners, Agents, or Masters of Vessels tendering, will have to convey, free of charge, such Government Stores as may be sent with the Convicts for their use at the Andamans, which will consist of spare suits of Clothing, Drinking and Cooking Pots only, which should be made over with the Convicts at the Port of Debarkation, obtaining receipts for the same.

9. The expense attending Stamp Fees affixed to Charterparties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

10. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 13th March 1873.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION,

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 245 of 1872.

PRAGJEE DHUNJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at No. 59 Jugjivun Kika Street, without the Fort..........Plaintiff.

vs.

COOVERBAI, widow of Nurseydas Gopaldas, deceased, Hindoo inhabitant, of Bombay, residing at Cawasjee Patell Tank Street, without the Fort. Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on MONDAY, the 17th day of March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of immoveable property issued on the 28th day of January last in the above Suit) will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed Defendant :—

All that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the western side of the Cawasjee Patell Road (near Cawasjee Patell Tank), in the Bhooleshwur District, outside the Fort, Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 55, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the east by the said Cawasjee Patell Street, on or towards the south by the House of Moroba Juggonnath, on or towards the west by the property belonging to the Mahajun of the Lowana caste, and on or towards the north by the property of Narayen Ballajee, at present in the occupation of the said Cooverbai, widow, the Defendant herein, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 2,216-2-1 for debt and interest, and the costs of this Suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the amount of said Judgment from the date of the said decree until payment.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

T. G. HEWLETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 7th February 1873.

MR. SHAMRAO PANDOORUNG.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE.—Every information regarding BUYING and SELLING HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., &c., can be obtained with the Undersigned.

TO BE LET, a well furnished BUNGALOW at BREACH CANDY.

Also a BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

5 Hummum Street, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	83
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	723½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	225
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	109
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	232
......	£20	109-1-3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	13-10-2	do.	Ditto	
......	£10	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,400
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	118
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	880
8,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	455

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	105ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,330
50,000	50	all	4½p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	7 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	1½ ps	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	25
2,000	50	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	455
2,000	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10½d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16 to 11/32d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11½d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11½d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11½d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 17/32d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/32d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅞
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	225

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½
Four & half per cent	104½ to 104¾
Four per cent	102½ to 102¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	92
New French Loan (fully paid-up) of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9-6 to 10-9
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Francs Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

SALES AND PURCHASES.

COTTON.

The market on Saturday closed dull, with prices weaker. The following are our closing quotations:—

New Oomrawuttee (Ready) ....at Rs. 219 to Rs. 220
" Akote " ....at " 226 to " 227
" Broach " ....at " 250 to " 251
" Hingunghaut " ....at " 255
" Dhollera (May delivery) ....at " 216 to " 217

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have taken place on Friday, the 14th instant:—

200 candies New Bhownuggur, 20th April....at Rs. 218
50 " " " Ready ......at " 220
150 " " Oomrawuttee FPB " ......at " 225
150 " " Khandeish F.P.B. " ......at " 213½
25 " " Cutch " ......at " 208½
50 " " Broach M.G. " ......at " 250½
175 " " " " ......at " 250-50½
50 " " " 20th April......at " 248
100 " " Dhollerah 10th April......at " 216

The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday:—

500 candies New Bhownuggur, 20th April....at Rs. 218
50 " " " Ready......at " 220½
50 " " " " ......at " 221
75 " " " " ......at " 219
50 " " Akote F.P.B. " ......at " 231
100 " " " " ......at " 228
125 " " " F.P.B. " ......at " 231
100 " " Julgaum " ......at " 213½
250 " " Oomrawuttee " F.P.B. at " 224
100 " Old Compta " ......at " 179

CALCUTTA.—12th March.

The following transactions were reported:—

—In Government Papers:—

4 per cents, at Rs. 101-14 to 102, and small sums at 2 to 4 annas higher.

4½ per cents. of 1872, at Rs. 103-14.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—13th March.

London .. { Cotton .... Cases .... Seeds .... } No ships.

Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ...... £2 7s. 6d. p. t. nominal. / Wooden Ships ...... £2 7s. 6d. p. t. nominal. / Myrabolms & Coir bdls £1 15s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds .... £2 0s. 0d. nominal.

Havre ... { Cotton .... Coffee .... } £2 17s. 6d.

Overland Steamers—

Venice .... £3 5s.
Trieste .... £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool .... £3 5s. 0d.
Havre .... £3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal .... £2 15s. 0d. to £2 16s.
China .. { Steamer Cotton .... Rs. 7 per bale. / Opium .... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships .... Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt .... Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay............ } Rs. 22 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius .... Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Phlox (s)	Baker	Carwar Mar. 12.
	Industry	Rossell	North Shields, Oct. 12.
15	Ville du Temple	Slepon	Cardiff, Nov. 12.
	Sir Bartle Frere (s).	Hibbert	Jeddah, Feb 23.
	Octavia	Twaits	Shields, Oct 8.
	H. M. S. Nimble	Harrington	Muscat, March 8.
16	Augusta	Baynes	Liverpool, Oct. 26

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Malabar	Douglas	Colombo.
	H. M. S. Euphrates.	Irvin	England.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Carwar.

The ship Mooresford, Cowley, to Bassein, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Chester, to Rotterdam.
Steamer Kilton Philipson, to Amsterdam.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Mar. 13 Knighton .... Biddle .... Leith, Sept. 24.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 12 Oriental (s) .... Rangoon.
Leath (s) .... London.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 11 Kidalys (s) .... Calcutta.
Southern Queen .... London.
13 Herald Haarfager (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—15th March.

Urbino s, 300 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.
Mathew Clay s, 110 cwts. horn, Suckoor Futtabhoy; 45 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Hydaspes s, 120 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Alice Otto s, 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Neera s, 350 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.

For London.

America s, 4 bales hides, Mamodbhoy Ameeroodin; 5 bales hides, Cassumbhoy Nanjee.

For Venice.

Aristocrat s, 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Rotterdam.

Chester s, 1,600 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

For Trieste.

Aretusa s, 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.
Aristocrat s, 350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Havre.

Fluellen, 40 cwts. horns, Ameer Hajee Meea.

For Hongkong.

Emen s, 1 case cambay stone, Abedin Budroodin and Co.; 17 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 150 bales cotton, Ebrahim Noordin and Co.; 44 bales twist, Nursee Kessowjee; 20½ chests opium, Thakorsedass Sewsamull; 1½ chests opium, Napechund Nowrangroy.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—March 14.

Worgan, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Aden.
Cowie, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Oudh.
Hamilton, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Oudh.
Hope, Lieutenant, 19th Hussars, on duty, from Poona.

March 15.

Marx, Lieutenant, 68th Light Infantry, on leave, from Deolalee.
Heaviside, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, on duty, from N. W. Provinces.

DEPARTURES.—March 15.

Murray, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Royal Engineers, on duty, to Rawulpindee.
Wallace, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Gray, Surgeon, Bengal Medical, on duty, to Mooltan.
Medden, Captain, 8th King's, to join, to Cawnpore.
Leeky, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Hoshungabad.
Boulton, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Meean Meer.
Morse, Lieutenant, 24th Regiment N. I., on duty to Deesa.
Parish, Rev., Bengal, on duty, to Moulmein.
Hatch, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.

The following officers will sail to-day for England:—

Richards, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Law, Captain, Bengal Light Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Baldwin, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Dniss, Captain, Bengal Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.
Delpratt, Surgeon, Bengal Medical, on furlough, to England.
Leslie, Lieutenant, 70th Foot, on leave, to England.
Case, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Cowie, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Hassard, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Hall, Major, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Cheyne, Major, 4th Hussars, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDER.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 15th March 1873.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Grenadier N I—Col E L Scott, second in Command 12th N I, to officiate as Comdt, vice Johnstone, proceeding on furlough.

6th Regiment N I—Capt S S Dalmahoy, General List, to be First Wing Sub.

17th Regiment N I—Col T T Piers, S C., to officiate as Comdt, vice Lt Col Thompson, proceeding on furlough, and during the absence of Col Pogson.

12th Regiment N I—Lt F G Alexander, 56th Foot, a candidate for the S C, to be second Wing Sub on probation.

21st Regiment N I (Marine Battalion)—Lt Col C D Macleod, Infantry, to officiate as second in Comd, vice Kassard, proceeding on furlough.

Army Head Quarters will be established at Mahableshwur on the 25th inst.

The following officers will accompany H E the C-in-C.:—

The Adjt Genl of the Army.
The offg Depy Adjt Genl of the Army.
The Asst Adjt Genl R A.
The Qr Mr Genl of the Army.
The Depy Judge Adv. Genl of the Army.

Only emergent correspondence to be addressed to Mahableshwur.

28th Regiment N L I—Lt W H MacMath, 66th Foot, a candidate for the S C. to be second Wing Sub on probation.

27th Regiment N L I—Lt H R D Thomson, 76th Foot, a candidate for the S C, to be second Wing Sub on probation.

Maj J F Chapman, S C, is placed on general duty, Ahmedabad.

Capt J G Watts, S C, is reported to have undergone a course of instruction in Army Signalling at Chatham and to have received a certificate of qualification as Instructor of Army Signalling.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the 6th March 1873.

Lt-Col J F Lester, S C, Lt-Col W T Bowen, S C, 2nd in Comd 3rd Regt N L I.

Maj C H Clay, S C, 2nd in Comd Deolalee Irregular Force.

Lt W B Seton, S C, Sub-Asst Commsy Genl.

Surg Maj M M Mackenzie, Civil Surgeon, Dharwar.

Barrack Sergt John Mooney is reported to have passed in the colloquial branch of the Hindustani language under the rules prescribed in G O C No 461 of 1865.

The Officer Commanding 3rd Hussars is authorized to issue to the sick horses in his Regt 150lbs. carrots daily for one month from the 1st instant inclusive.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

16th Lancers—Capt C Agnew, to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Lt F C Drummond, to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Surg C A Innes, M D, to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Vety Surg J W Evans (18th Brigade) to Matheran, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate.

6th Foot (1st Battalion)—Lt F Baird, to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

17th Foot (1st Battalion)—Asst Surg A Allan, M D, to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

19th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Lt G Wingate to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

49th Foot—Lt.-Col F W Gostling, to England, per troopship, from date of departure to appear before a medical board.

55th Foot—Capt J H Sharpe, to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

59th Foot—Lt (Local Capt) H T Herchmer, to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board, fit for duty with troops.

66th Foot—Capt (Local Lt Col) J Spratt, to Bombay, from 18th March 1873, for 30 days on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

85th Foot—Paymaster W. Hughes, to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Service—Staff Asst Surg R Murphy, to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

1-2nd Foot.—Capt W Mackie, to Cashmere, from date of departure, for five months, on private affairs.

Lt M Cust, to Cashmere, from date of departure, for six months, on private affairs.

66th Foot—Lts H H Smallpiece and W A D Mackinnon, to Cashmere, from 2nd May 1873 or date of departure, for five months, on private affairs.

20th Regt N I.—Col W Scott, Comdt, for four months, from date of departure in May next, on private affairs in India.

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G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is one rupee, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BARSTOW—March 14th, Eva, the infant daughter of C. S. and R. A. Barstow, aged 3 months and 7 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAYLEY—March 11th, at Bankipore, the wife of Stuart C Bayley, of a daughter.

GANTZER—March 7th, at Bhaugulpore, the wife of Mr N J Gantzer, Jr, of a daughter.

KINLOCH—March 6th, at Rawul Pindee, the wife of Captain Kinloch, 60th Rifles, of a son.

L'ESTRANGE—March 11th, the wife of Major L'Estrange, 21st Fusiliers, of a son.

O'SULLIVAN—March 6th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr J P O'Sullivan, of a son.

SMITH—March 11th, at 10, Russell Street, Calcutta, the wife of Captain Percy Smith, Bengal Army, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

JOHNSTONE—COLLINS—March 3rd, at St Luke's Church, Jullunder, by the Revd Samuel H Besmish, W T Lethbridge Johnstone, S. P and Delhi Railway, to Emily Ann Collins.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1873.

Nothing commands the admiration of Englishmen so much as the exhibition of a high spirit and a manly pluck. The law is at variance with the sympathies of Englishmen in regard to a fair stand-up fight; the reasons for this are obvious enough. It would never do to allow every dispute to be settled by a pugilistic encounter, and especially if the combatants were unequally matched. But when any person considers himself entitled to take up a quarrel with another and conceives himself equal to the occasion, he may throw down the glove and demand the privilege to be permitted to fight it out according to the established rules of fair play. Very few Englishmen would be found unwilling to form a ring around the combatants in such an encounter, always provided that the quarrel was a legitimate one and the fighters fairly matched. But the same forbearance and approbation would not be accorded by Englishmen to the settlement of a quarrel in which an insignificant and contemptible pigmy, inflated with conceit and puffed out with self-importance, chose to regard himself as the champion of some real or supposed wrong, and demanded the right to take upon himself the public duty of chastising a giant. If a ludicrous battle of this kind were in contemplation, the bystanders would be found ready to exclaim—"skelp the "urchin! tar and feather him! duck him in a "dirty pond!" and many would be found ready to enforce the punishment.

In the arena of public life the views of Englishmen are in no way changed from those that are entertained in social life. There is the same unbounded love of fair play exhibited, and a very wide scope is given for the full and free discussion of almost every public question. The conditions under which the English press exercises its prerogative as one of the estates of the realm, and the way in which it exercises its high function, testify not only to its recognized freedom but also to the spirit of justice and fair play in which it is administered. Englishmen are proud of the press and in return for the favour with which it is regarded, the press endeavours to retain the public confidence, and it can only retain this confidence by being true to itself and to the interests of fair play.

In discussing purely public questions, the press allows considerable latitude to individuals, and one of the delights which the *average Briton* derives from the discussion of public questions by individuals who attach their names to their writings, is to observe a well sustained conflict between any two of our leading political or literary gladiators. In such a discussion there is no room for conceit and no suspicion of humbug; the contending parties are in serious earnest and the blows are delivered in well considered words and the arguments clothed in elegant and approved language. In such a contest the Englishman nods approval, sees that fair-play is maintained, and, at its conclusion, awards his judgment. How many of our most prominent public men have reached the top of the ladder under the ægis of public approbation conveyed through the press? But how many men are there who seek for public notoriety through the press, and who lose their heads and their reputation in the vain attempt to attract fame towards themselves? Public writers of this class are admirers of themselves, and it is not easy to persuade them that they are not seen by others as they see themselves.

In hunting after public notoriety through the press, the plan is sometimes resorted to by obscure individuals to attack eminent public men. If the *ruse* succeeds there is gain to the writer, and if it fails there is no loss to the obscure individual: he slinks off and is no more heard of. Not very long ago His Grace of Canterbury was selected for attack by a Bengalee Hindoo: the Archbishop was severely lectured on his own religion. This was a bold attempt on the part of the Hindoo to establish a notoriety for himself. The civility of the English press and the fair play instincts of Englishmen made such an attack possible. Nothing would have saved such a writer in any country except England, and indeed in no country that we know of would such an attack have been permitted; moreover the attack would have been extremely dangerous if Englishmen were as religious as Hindoos or as intolerant as Mahomedans. And again, Englishmen are always ready to accord extra civility to foreigners of all classes. The most ludicrous mistakes are being constantly made by our friends at home about the positions in life of foreign visitors. A Mahomedan shopkeeper in India is counted a prince in England, and a Baboo money lender's son in Calcutta is regarded as the heir to a principality. A live candidate for the Civil Service is considered to be entitled to the *entrée* of the Houses of Parliament, and regarded as a social friend of the nobility. The pre-eminence which Englishmen accord to second and third rate foreigners is absurd, and we regret to say that this perverse preference for strangers is preserved all the way down the social scale. We remember once seeing a large number of English and French sailors—men-of-wars-men—together under the command of an English Officer; the civility of the Englishman induced him to issue claret and sugar to the Frenchmen in addition to the ordinary rations. The English sailors received no such luxuries. It is true that the Captain said they did not require that stuff because they were British men-of-wars-men, but the flattery of the observation did not supply either the claret or Jugas.

A letter appears in the *Times of India* from the pen of "An Unassuming Native Youth" who is now "in a remote corner of London," commenting freely upon the speech of Sir Philip Wodehouse delivered at the last University Convocation. The "Unassuming Youth" takes Sir Philip to task, but instead of instructing His Excellency in religion, endeavours to teach him something about the health of the Englishman in the tropics. He says that Sir Philip "ought to know" that "the so-called "Indian livers and Indian dysenteries from "which the Europeans are supposed to suffer "more than Indians, are in reality brandy livers, "and high living, and ball-night-waking, and "cold night-air dysenteries." We are sure that our English Governor, who is "in the very cradle "of his Indian experience," will be very glad to know what is now told him by this "Unassuming "Youth" about the social life of the "rash and "thoughtless British youths" who cannot be trusted with the interests of the State, and are not so fit to hold "many" appointments as "some "better qualified and experienced Indians." We may expect that a circular will be immediately issued by Government directing the Medical Board at the Presidency to send back to their corps and stations all Military and Civil Officers whom they may find to be suffering from liver or dysentery, their diseases having been provoked by brandy, high living, ball-night-waking, and cold night-air. Really the social customs and habits of Englishmen are becoming widely known. The gentlemen may take credit for all the brandy and high living that produces liver and dysentery, but it is on the devoted heads of the ladies that the ball-night-waking and cold night-air must fall. How shocking it is to contemplate English women deliberately preparing to "polish off" their husbands and friends in this manner. This may be regarded as a new kind of *illum* or sorcery; let our balls and social dinners be abolished, and let the lives of the "rash and thoughtless British "youths in India" be spared. Our readers will probably accept the lesson which the "Unassuming Indian Youth" wishes to teach them, and be duly thankful for his advice.

But what more natural than that our Indian censor, who is vegetating "in a remote corner of "London," should foresee the unfitness of the "rash and thoughtless British youths in India" to hold important trusts under the State, and should perceive the vast superiority of "experienced Indians" for these posts. The last image fixed on his imagination when leaving the shores of his home and country was the greatness of the Indian aspirant to a Civil Service appointment, and the *fitness* of a successful candidate for anything under the sun. With such an impression on his heart we can well understand how the enthusiasm of the "Un-"assuming Youth" must have kindled into a burning flame as he read the opinion of Sir Philip Wodehouse that Englishmen were worthy of appointments under the State, and that their higher social training and higher social customs made it necessary to pay them better than natives of India.

In the instance of this "Unassuming Youth," he did not appeal to the English press to permit him to extinguish His Excellency the Governor of Bombay; though had he done so, he would have had a hearing. The opportunity was a glorious one, and was resisted probably only until he becomes a member of the Covenanted Civil Service. It is then that the desire for fame seizes the Indian scholar; it is then that he encourages the persuasion that his education is complete and his experience ripe. The press of England has not yet had its patience exhausted by Indian audacity, and there is still room to knock down either an Archbishop or a Governor. The press of India is also available for attacking the social customs of Englishmen, and the Christian religion is every day freely pulled to pieces. To the *gourmond* propensities of Englishmen are now to be added their thirst for brandy; their other vices will be duly chronicled by some other sensational Baboo or scientific Indian youth. The censors are out, and it behoves Englishmen in India who desire to secure the favour of the natives to live on rice and dhall, eschew their social customs, button up their coats, go to bed at nine, and lock up their wives.

The intelligence that a call will probably be made upon Earl Derby to form a Cabinet does not come upon us with much surprise. His Lordship has long been regarded as the holder of sufficient influence to form a Government and to be sufficiently bold to lead a political party. The occasion however is one in which even an advanced and powerful Conservative like Earl Derby might hesitate to allow himself to be placed at the head of the Government. Much will be expected of the new administration, especially in its foreign policy. The home press has been content to allude kindly to the settlement of several events in connection with that policy; notably the settlement of the American and Central Asia questions. But the nation at large has scarcely reconciled itself to accept these settlements as proofs of anything but defeat. The late Ministry has maintained a prolonged official existence, and it passes away without much regret. It has done much good service, but there remains in the public mind a faint impression that it might have done better. Earl Derby is a man in the prime of life, and at the age of 46, with the traditional influences of his House should experience no difficulty in forming a Cabinet; the strength and permanency of which would depend upon events. A coalition Ministry under Lord Granville seemed for a moment probable, but it was only for a moment. His Lordship probably occupies a more unenviable position before the country than any of his colleagues in the late Government, and if the influence of his personal followers is great, his own influence with the public is on the wane.

The reasons for his inability to form a Government have been explained by Mr. Disraeli to Her Majesty, and if we may be permitted to guess what these reasons are, we should suppose that that great Commoner regarded the majority by which the Dublin University Bill was rejected as too small to give confidence to a new Ministry. A narrow majority of three on a religious question in an unusually strong House and when every possible influence was brought to bear upon the issue, might well raise a doubt in the mind of a skilled veteran like Disraeli of the advisability of risking his reputation in a weak administration, however strong that administration might be in itself. The same objections might not weigh with the more ambitious Earl Derby, whose personal supporters may be supposed to be equal to those of Mr. Disraeli.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

The more we think over the exclusiveness of the Dockyard authorities, and their unreasonable attempts to keep everything connected with the Hydraulic Lift Dock at Hog Island a close secret, the more are we inclined to laugh at them. There seems to be the utmost fear lest the public should know anything about that very useful but enormously expensive affair. Government having incurred the expense of the Dock and having handed it over to the Marine authorities, it was only reasonable to expect that occasion would be taken of the lifting of a ship to make as much display as possible in order to show how successfully it could be worked. It was reasonable to expect that visitors would have been invited to witness the operation; but when the steam-ship Neera was lifted the other day, as well as when H. M. frigate Wolverine was put on the dock some weeks ago, every precaution seems to have been taken to prevent the public knowing anything about it. Against this injustice we protested on public grounds. The Dockyard authorities might have allowed visitors the opportunity of witnessing the lifting operations, and we know that several nautical and commercial men would have been glad to go over to Hog Island at their own expense, and, what is more, to supply their own luncheon, but this opportunity was denied them. Remembering that this is the largest Lift in the world, it may be assumed that a more than usually great interest would have been manifested by ship-owners and others in various parts of the world in the working of the Lift, and but for the notes obtained from a friendly hand, we should have been able to say nothing about the lifting of the Neera.

We learn that the raising on this occasion as well as when Her Majesty's Frigate Wolverine was hoisted on the Lift the operations were completely successful. This is matter for congratulation, considering that Government supplies but a small establishment, and that the subordinate duties are carried out by people new to the work, who are lent from the Dockyard or any Government vessel that may be in the harbour.

The Neera a short time ago touched on a coral reef at the entrance of Jeddah harbour and scratched one of her bottom plates; it was found necessary also to clean and paint the bottom of the ship to increase her speed and economize her coal, and for these purposes it was resolved to place her on the Lift at Hog Island. The Dockyard authorities were consulted, and the day and hour for raising the ship was fixed. She went over to the anchorage at Hog Island the previous evening and was made ready for the Lift.

The Neera is a vessel 358 feet over all and 35 feet beam. She was lifted in 40 minutes. The total weight lifted as indicated by the pressure gauges in the valve house was 6706·45 tons; this includes the weight of the ship, girders, chains, &c., the weight of the ship alone being 2314·13 tons. The pressure per square inch on the bottom of each ram was 1,580 lbs.

While writing on this subject, we take the opportunity to look over the account of the opening of the Clarence Hydraulic Dock at Malta on 23rd January, and especially the speech delivered on the occasion by Mr. Reed, late constructor of the Navy, which speech may tend to break down the prejudices existing in the minds of many high officials of Government with regard to the capabilities generally of docks such as that at Hog Island. On the opening day of the Clarence Dock Malta was *en fête*, everything was done to give éclat to the occasion, and we are told that the salvoes and the ringing cheers from the sailors and the assembled multitude formed "one of the most imposing and exciting scenes ever witnessed in Malta." Contrast this with the miserable *fiasco* called the "inauguration" of the Hog Island Dock! Mr. Reed's remarks, a portion of which we publish below, ought to put to shame those Government officials who fear the propriety of placing ironclad vessels on our "White Elephant" at Hog Island. The Dock at Malta is only about half the size of our Dock. At the opening ceremony at Malta, Mr. Reed said—

"I shall, perhaps, be excused, in view of my connection with war navies, if I refer to the extraordinary advantages which the Hydraulic Dock possesses in connection with war ships. I have long foreseen that the common stone dock would not only fail to meet our requirements in this respect, but would operate as a most serious and costly obstacle to the development of naval architecture. The increase of armour urges us continually to shorten more and more our armoured designs, and to increase their breadth. But this the stone-dock system forbids—first, because of the great cost; secondly, because of the difficulty of closing the entrance to a very broad dock; and thirdly, because of the enormous waste of pumping power that a very large dock involves. This evil is so serious and so urgent that ships are now being built to suit existing docks of far greater tonnage than they need otherwise be; and I have no doubt that a sum equal to the entire cost of this Malta Hydraulic Dock and its pontoon will be wasted even upon single iron-clads. In the Hydraulic Dock, on the other hand, you have only to place your columns far enough apart, and to make your girders of suitable strength, and you are then able to dock ships of any length or of any breadth, upon a suitable pontoon, without either difficulty or waste of power or money. I commend this fact to the notice of any naval authorities whom these words may reach, either now or hereafter, when they are reported by the enterprising newspaper press of Malta—a press which, by-the-bye, has, by its numbers and its activity, excited in my mind at once both astonishment and admiration.

"One word as to the capabilities of the Dock. I shall presume, from the very high character of the contractors who have built it, Messrs. Emmerson and Co., that it is built with the best of materials and workmanship, as it certainly is, so far as I can see from an outside inspection. Presuming this, you need have no fear, either of its thorough efficiency or of its durability for many years to come. Nor need you fear the perfect fitness of such a dock to receive and sustain without undue strain all descriptions of iron ships. With proper blocks, even the largest wooden ships might be docked here with confidence, but iron ships do not need nursing like wooden ships, and may be docked and undocked here with perfect safety under all ordinary conditions. Under extraordinary conditions, special means of support may be readily provided. I should not for a moment hesitate to place on iron-clad in this dock after suitably providing for her on the pontoon and properly disposing of the weights on board."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

MR. DISRAELI'S SECOND INTERVIEW WITH THE QUEEN.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY.

PROBABLE RESUMPTION OF OFFICE BY THE GLADSTONE MINISTRY.

FRANCE.

LONDON, 15th March.

Mr. Disraeli will see the Queen again to-day. It is rumoured that he will declare his inability to form a Cabinet, and advise a call to be made on Earl Derby.

It is reported in Germany that the Duke of Edinburgh is betrothed to the daughter of the Czar.

LONDON, 15th March.

Mr. Disraeli, after conferring with Lord Derby, explained to-day to Her Majesty the Queen his reasons for declining to accept office.

The Atlantic Cable of 1865 is broken in two miles of water.

LONDON, 16th March.

After Mr. Disraeli's interview with the Queen, Her Majesty summoned Mr. Gladstone, who has not yet consulted his colleagues. The Gladstone Ministry will however probably resume office.

VERSAILLES, 14th March.

As the Treaty with England expires on Saturday, the Assembly have adopted a Bill continuing the old tariffs until new ones have been voted.

PARIS, 15th March.

The Orleanist newspaper "Assemblée Nationale" has been suppressed for an article declaring that Prince Bismarck is insane.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 14th March, Noon.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	73,000	bales.
" Stock of Cotton	630,000	"
" Week's Imports of Cotton.	110,000	"
" " Sales of Surats	15,000	"
" Stock of Surats	204,000	"
" Week's Imports of Surats.	7,000	"

LONDON, 14th March.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull and unchanged, and the London Cotton Market is flat.

Fair Dhollera 6 7/16d. (official price).

The Manchester Market has been quiet, but steady.

7lbs. Shirtings .... 8s. 3d.
8¼lbs. do. .... 9s. 10½d.
40's Mule Twist .... 1s. 2¼d.

LONDON, 15th March.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed depressed.

Fair Dhollera, 6 7/16d.

A levee was to be held on Saturday at Belgaum by H. E. the Governor.

At the inspection of the Calcutta Volunteers on Tuesday morning by Lord Napier of Magdala, the Lancers mustered about 48, and the Rifles 300.

We notice the name of Sir Arthur H. Gordon the absentee Governor of Mauritius, in the passenger list by to-day's mail steamer for Aden.

It is rumoured in Mysore that the young Maharajah is about to go to the Neilgherries for a month, accompanied by his guardian, Colonel Malleson.

Mr. Mangles, the Officiating Accountant General, Bengal, it is rumoured, will act for Mr. Sandeman until the return of Mr. Harrison, the permanent incumbent, from England.

On the recommendation of the Government of the Punjab, the restriction which has hitherto been in force against British officers remaining in Cashmere during the winter months has been removed.

Calcutta has now followed the example of Bombay in the matter of chess clubs. A chess club, consisting of about sixteen players, has been started. They intend to challenge the Bombay Club.

It is said that General Daly, Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, takes leave to the end of the year, and that Colonel Watson, V.C., C. B., Commanding the Central India Horse, will act for him.

The *Grambarta Prakashika* suggests that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal should appoint some native gentleman from the Mofussil to the Bengal Council to represent the people, and thus win the affections and gratitude of all.

We understand that Bombay is at this moment favoured with the presence of two of the leaders in the late Kooka rebellion. They are, however, in the care of the authorities, who will ship them off to prison quarters in Aden sometime this week.

Mr. George Augustus Stack's book "Lays of Ind" has been savagely criticised both in the *Civil and Military Gazette* and the *Madras Mail*. The latter journal says Mr. Stack is ignorant of history, has little regard for syntax, and shows bad taste in his parodies of good poems.

We (*Friend of India*) believe that General Lake has prepared a life of the late Sir Donald Macleod, which will probably appear in a few mails. The subject and the biographer are so worthy of each other that a companion volume to Sir Herbert Edwardes on Sir Henry Lawrence should be the result.

A grant of waste land, lately made to a tea-planter in Assam, gives Mr. Campbell an opportunity of expressing his opinion, that on principle it is good to stretch a point in favour of Europeans wishing to extend their cultivation. In the case under notice, His Honor reduced the rent per acre from Rs. 1 8 to exactly one-half, on condition of the whole plot being taken upon a lease of ten years.

When at Berhampore recently, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal promised a grant of Rs. 6,000 to found a boarding-house for the Berhampore College students, provided a corresponding sum were locally subscribed. Seven inhabitants of Moorshedabad, at the head of them the munificent Maharanee Surnomoye, at once came forward and between them offered Rs. 7,150.

The Bengal Police Budget for 1873-74 provides for a total expenditure of Rs. 49,32,100, and receipts Rs. 78,200. The net cost will therefore be 48½ lakhs, of which 42½ are allotted to the maintenance of the district force, 2½ to the Calcutta Police, 1½ to the frontier, and the remainder to inspecting agency, the railway and municipal police. The increase in the frontier force is owing to the extension of British supervision in the Garo Hills.

Dr. J. D. Hooker, the Director of Kew Gardens, has directed the attention of the Secretary of State for India to the value of the bark of the baobab tree (*Adansonia digitata*) for the purpose of paper making, which has lately led to its export to England, upon a very extensive scale, from the Portuguese settlements in tropical Western Africa—a fact which he has recently ascertained through an African correspondent engaged in this trade.

A separate Report on the North-Western Provinces Local Funds Administration—the Report for 1871 72—has been published for the last time. For the current year the returns under this head will appear among the receipts and expenditure of Provincial Funds in the Report of the Public Works. The total receipts during 1871-72 were 13 lakhs, of which the ferries and boat-bridges contributed one-half; and the total expenditure 11 lakhs.

Government have sanctioned the formation of a Cadet Company, composed of boys of the La Martiniere School, to be attached to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps under the command of Colonel Walton. There is also to be a Volunteer Corps composed of the employés of the Eastern Bengal Railway, to be styled "The Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps," and to be composed of two companies, one at Goalundo and one at Sealdah.

Nyaz Mahomed, who, it will be remembered, was recognized in the retinue of a native chief at the Poona gathering of November last and accused of having been notorious among the rebels of 1857, is, it is said, about to be tried before the magistrate of Budaon. Mr. Raikes, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Carmichael, Inspector-General of Police, N. W. P., is, we believe, for the prosecution, and Mr. G. Inglis, Barrister-at-Law, for the defence.

The steamers of the late Punjab Flotilla lately advertised for sale bid fair to be disposed of speedily. The Khan of Bhawulpore has purchased the Ravee, and two flats. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub has taken over the Chenaub. The Commissioner in Sind will have the use of the Beas, in lieu of the Satellite, which was to have been put to the hammer on the 28th ultimo. The Jhelum will ply as a ferry between Shere Shah and the Moozuffernuggur Bank.

The Agricultural Department's fortnightly report on the prospects of the crops up to the 13th inst. states that rain or hail has fallen generally in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Oude, and parts of the Central Provinces. The hail has done much harm in Oude to the standing crops. It has also damaged the opium in Bengal, the Central Provinces, and Indore. In the North-Western Provinces a good average crop is expected, but rain is wanted in the Punjab.

We (*Madras Athenæum*) learn that Government in reply to the last petition of the Madras sowcars state that they are not disposed to depart from their first order on the petition of the Carnatic stipendiaries. The sowcars have through an attorney issued a notice to the Madras Government to the effect that if fresh seals and receipts are issued by Government to the stipendiaries, they (the sowcars) will take legal proceedings against Government for the recovery of their money.

A report has reached Madras that "the result of Lord Hobart's interview with the Viceroy was very satisfactory. A scheme for the reorganization of the Madras Army is to be immediately submitted to the Government of India. The correspondent of the *Englishman*, who mentions this, is unacquainted with the details of the scheme, but he believes that it is not likely to include 'reductions,' while it provides for the Madras Native Cavalry being recruited and maintained as regulars."

"Mr. Kipling," says the *Indian Mirror*, "has arrived in Calcutta with the articles from the Jamsetjee School of Arts of Bombay, and exposed them in the Dalhousie Institute Exhibition. They do not seem to have at all realized the expectations which we were once led to form of them from reading the Bombay papers. The drawings are inferior to those of the Calcutta School of Arts, and as regards the pottery works, they cannot bear comparison with those of Madras. The design of the modelling works, however, is creditable. We feel bound to say that in the Bombay collection, we miss the higher departments of the Fine Arts, such as are represented by the Calcutta School."

*Lieutenant-Colonel Beynon, Political Agent, Jeypore, accompanied by two of the chief ministers of that State, arrived at Lahore on Saturday week to discuss the international rules for the decision of criminal cases on the Rajpootana border with Mr. Lepel Griffin and the Ministers of the Puttiala Durbar. The administration of this border has for long been matter of great difficulty, and frequent causes of dispute have arisen between the Sikh and Rajpoot States. The Government of India considered that a meeting and full discussion between the Punjab and Rajpootana representatives would probably result in some modification of the existing procedure which might ensure good management for the future. No boundary questions require, we understand, decision.

Last month the Bengal Police memorialized the local Government with reference to the appointment of junior civilians to the Police department, complaining that, though the force had been reduced, promotion had not gone departmentally. Mr. Campbell disposes of the memorial briefly. Premising that he cannot admit the claims of any body of public officers appointed in this country to an absolutely exclusive monopoly of certain offices, and that it is for the interests of the country that officers in the different services should be interchangeable, Mr. Campbell proceeds to deny that the police has a grievance, as only one outsider is officiating in its ranks, while two police officers are officiating in better civil appointments. As respects the delay in promotion and filling up of acting appointments, His Honor "is not aware that there has been anything of the kind except perhaps casually, when there was a question and inquiry as to the men to be promoted." Necessary evils, like reductions, Mr. Campbell points out, must be borne with a grin.

MILITARY ITEMS.

It appears to be still undecided whether the 60th Rifles go to Kuldanah this summer or not. They may have to remain in the fortified barracks at Rawulpindee.

A contemporary hears of one or two movements in the Bengal infantry, which may be of some little interest to our military readers. Major J. M. Armstrong is to officiate as Commandant of the 45th, with Major J T. Harris as 2nd in command; Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. P. Barlow succeeds Colonel Fisher in the command of the 5th, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Nuttal, C.B., is made permanent in command of the 44th. Here are one or two more items: Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Graham is confirmed in the command of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, *vice* Robarts; Captain A. W. Bird goes to Benares as Station Staff; and Surgeon-Major G. P. M. Woodward is appointed to the medical charge of the Kussowlie Depôt.

The 37th Regiment will leave Meean Meer for Umballa, *en route* to Dugshai, by detachments on the 10th, 11th, and 12th instant. The Major General Commanding the Division has published the following order concerning the Regiment:—"The Major General cannot permit the 37th Regiment to leave this station without expressing his regret at losing so well disciplined and exemplary a regiment from his command. During the past year the regiment has been visited with heavy calamities which were borne with unshaken fortitude, and with a willing and cheerful spirit worthy of imitation by all. The conduct of the men has been uniformly good. There has been little or no crime, and a punctual performance of duty. The Major General offers his best wishes to all ranks." From what we know of the corps we can cordially endorse the remarks of General Hill. The 37th has been very popular here, and the residents in and about Lahore regret its departure very much.—*Indian Public Opinion*, March 11.

NEWS-LETTER.

[From our own Correspondent.]

UMBALLA, 12th March.

It seems that only the tail-end of Friday's storm visited Umballa. A passenger from Loodiana has informed me that the storm in that quarter was very severe—hailstones as large as peas falling for some time. The crops have suffered severely, and the hail fell with such violence that several windows in the railway station were smashed. A considerable quantity of snow has fallen in the direction of Kussowlie.

A part of the 37th Regiment arrived here yesterday from Meean Meer, *en route* to Dugshai; the remaining wing with the head-quarters are expected to-day. The men look remarkably healthy.

Collisions are of pretty frequent occurrence in the S. P. and D. Railway, and yet it is rarely we see an account of one appearing in the newspapers. A few days ago the mail train from Loodiana ran into a stone train, the engine of which had broken down, causing a considerable amount of damage to the waggons of the latter; but fortunately none of the passengers received any injuries.

The Mohurrum festival passed off very quietly this year.

Arrival—Colonel Gaye, R.H.A.

BOMBAY.

The Town Band will play at the Exhibition to-day.

Morvee State.—The Superintendent of the Morvee State, in Kattywar, has gone on a few days' leave to Ahmedabad.

The New Resident of Baroda.—Colonel Phayre, the new Resident of Baroda, is expected there by the end of this week.

The Bank at Hyderabad.—We learn that Sir Salar Jung has at present abandoned the idea of opening a Bank at Hyderabad.

The Recent Fire at Mandvee.—The damage done to property by the recent fire at Mandvee is officially estimated at Rs. 1,000.

Thakore of Palitana.—The Thakore of Palitana has gone to Rajcote to visit Mr. Peile, Acting Political Agent of Kattywar.

English School at Damaun.—Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee's English School at Damaun has been closed for want of sufficient funds to support it.

Fire.—On Friday night a fire broke out in a shop at Chunam Kiln Street. It was soon put out by the exertions of some of the neighbouring people.

The Holee Holidays at Baroda.—It is said that H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda has squandered a large sum of money in making displays during the Holee holidays.

The Fraud on the Ahmedabad Municipality.—It is believed that the Ahmedabad Municipality has been defrauded by the collectors of town duties in the sum of about Rs. 20,000.

Assault.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Nana Bhickajee and Govind Narayen were charged with assaulting one Mooljee Liladhur, and were fined five rupees each.

Pleaders' Examination at Kattywar.—The examination of the candidates for the office of vakeel at Kattywar commenced on the 6th inst. There were nearly 165 candidates present.

The Late Nawab of Sucheen.—Mr. Baba Saheb, who has been employed in the Sucheen State for some years, will conduct the affairs of the State during the minority of the present Nawab.

Furious Driving.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before the Senior Magistrate, a native coachman was charged with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, and was fined five rupees.

A Sad Case.—We learn that Mr. Sewram Balkrishna, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, solicitors, was on Thursday last drowned in the river at Penu whilst bathing. In 1871 a Mr. Walter Williamson was drowned in the same river.

Holee Worthies.—On Saturday between fifty and sixty men and women were charged before the Senior Magistrate with being drunk and disorderly in a public thoroughfare. They were adjudged guilty and the men were fined eight annas each and the women four annas each.

A Pick Pocket.—A Mahomedan named Goolam Benjamin was on Saturday charged before Mr. Cooper, Second Magistrate, with stealing certain articles from the pocket of one Nusserwanjee Pallonjee. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

Theft.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Dhackoo Raghoojee and another were charged with

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on 27 June, 2017

stealing a carpet, the property of a Parsee named Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee. The magistrate on the evidence [illegible] the first prisoner. The second was convicted [illegible] to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

[illegible] TO THE CORONER'S JURIES.—The [illegible] out the necessity and propriety [illegible] ensation to the members of the [illegible] loss of time they are put to [illegible] detained from their own pro[illegible] happen to sit for days [illegible] poisoning case.

[illegible] Jam-i-Jamshed [illegible] nced the [illegible] l Municipal [illegible] ombay [illegible] was [illegible] ment [illegible] The [illegible] bhing [illegible] have [illegible] upray of [illegible] to stand [illegible] been tried [illegible] nt of Kolapore, [illegible] ife.—*Poona Observer*

[illegible] a gradation list of [illegible] as it stood on the 4th [illegible] are at present eight ap[illegible] Judges, drawing a salary of [illegible] three appointments of second [illegible] wing Rs. 1,800; one appointment [illegible] drawing a salary of Rs. 1,500; two [illegible] of Senior Assistant Judges, drawing [illegible] two appointments of first grade Assistant [illegible] drawing Rs 900; three appointments of second grade Assistant Judges drawing Rs. 800; and two appointments of third grade Assistant Judges, drawing Rs. 600.

EDUCATION AMONG MAHOMEDANS.—Mr. Gulam Muhammad Munshi writes to a contemporary—"The Ahmedabad Hindustani training class was opened in 1870. The first examination came off in November 1871, when 6 out of 11 candidates passed and were appointed as teachers in different schools. In the examination held in November last, out of 8 students 5 were successful, and are nominated masters in Hindustani schools in the Broach district. In Kolapore three private schools have lately been opened and Arabic and Persian are taught in them. These schools are supported by the Sunni Borah community." With reference to backwardness of Mahomedans in receiving education, Mr. Munshi says—"It is a well-known fact that the Mahomedans in this Presidency are far behind in English education; and as wealthy Mussulmans do not take any interest in the matter, it is hoped that the Director of Public Instruction will be pleased to act in accordance with the resolution passed by the late Governor-General, Lord Mayo, on the subject."

DISPUTE ABOUT WAGES OF SEAMEN.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before the Senior Magistrate, Mr. Mouat, master of the ship Joshua, appeared to answer a charge preferred against him by William White and eleven other seamen of the ship, in respect of wages not being paid after discharge of the crew. It appears that Captain Mouat, with consent of the Shipping Master, discharged the crew from his employ, paying them their wages, partly with the current money of India, and partly with bills of exchange on owners of the ship in England, with an express understanding that the same were negotiable in India. The men having failed to get the bill cashed in India, they preferred the charge against the captain. The captain urged that it was a legal payment, as it was done before the Shipping Master. Mr. Walker, Shipping Master, who was in Court, stated that the payment by bills was made with a fair understanding that the same should be made negotiable in India without any loss to the crew. The magistrate allowed Captain Mouat to consider the matter till this day, and if he could not come to an amicable settlement in that time with the crew, he could, by the powers vested in him, cause the ship to be seized to pay the wages due to them.

HIGH COURT.—17TH MARCH.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

738-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Cursondas Nensey v Bhimjee Purshotum—Manisty and Fletcher.
932-70—Leathes and Crawford—Ramjee Setiba and another v Morar Poonja—Dallas and Lynch.

LONG CAUSES.

90-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia and others v Cursetjee Sorabjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
28-71—Tyabjee—The Hon A R Scoble and others v Cazee Mahomed Hossein, &c.—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, and Prescot and Winter.
778-71—Jefferson and Payne—Joachim Ischudge v Framjee Ardasir Davur—J Gopal.
45-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Anton Pokorney v Framjee Ardasir Davur—J Gopal.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

264-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—William London, Esq., v Damoodhur Hurjivundas—Manisty and Fletcher.
449-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Motilall Sewlall v Hurgopal Premsookdas and others—Shapurjee and Thakurdas (settled).
586-71—Dallas and Lynch—Captain Abraham Engrand v Peerbhoy Assur—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.
88-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Chunda Rajo v Joharimul Dulookroy—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
89-72—Shamrao—Purmanundas Jevundas v Jairam Pandoorang.
90-72—Chalk and Turner—Purmanundas Jevundas v Shamjee Khetsey—Dallas and Lynch.
93-72—Prescot and Winter—Doopa Heerjee and others v Cawasjee Nowrojee.
94-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomed Ali Mulkoodeen v Mahomed Said Moolla—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.
97-72—Dallas and Lynch—Vishnoo Ramchunder v Maria Concesao de Souza.
102-72—Gavud—Bhugwandas Munmohundas and others v Munmohundas Davidas and others—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.
108-72—Jefferson and Payne—Dewraj Peerbhoy v Khan Mahomed Dhurumsey—Dallas and Lynch.
109-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Abba Bajee Esmail and others v Abba Tara and others—Judge.
114-72—Leathes and Crawford—Moolchund Ruttonjee and others v Hunsa Dayajee and others—Jefferson and Payne.
116-72—Chalk and Turner—Pursoomul Lucheeram v Jumnabai, widow, and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
117-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Mahomed Adam v Sayed Ismail bin, &c, and another—Tyabjee.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

FOR REPLY.

90-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Coostna Curmee and others v Damodhur Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch.

LONG CAUSES.

813-71—Tyabjee—Abdool Curim and another v Hajee Alli Jewa and another—Dallas and Lynch.
755-71—Jefferson and Payne—Inderjee Moonsey v Shri crushna Narcujee—Khunderao.
663-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Sha Dewchund Nuthoo v Metha Jusjivun Hemjee—Shamrao.
948-70—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Jobarimull Dulsookroy v Gopalrao Myral—Tyabjee.
50-72—Jefferson and Payne—John Campbell and another v Purshotum Meghjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
54-72—Tyabjee—Jadabai widow v Premchund Dhurumchund—Dallas and Lynch.
55-72—Tyabjee—Jadabai widow v Manockchund Lalchund—Dallas and Lynch.
64-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Pir Bawa Meya bin, &c v Jacob Jan Mahomed—Dallas and Lynch.
69-72—M H Khan—Josee Toolsidas Dhunjee v Bulliatbai widow—In person.
70-72—Dallas and Lynch—Salloon Essoojee v Soloman Daniel P &c—Leathes and Crawford.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOP-SHIP EUPHRATES.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOP-SHIP EUPHRATES, Captain Irvine, sailed on Saturday last for England, via the Suez Canal, with 24 officers, 11 ladies, 17 children, 69 men, 74 women and 177 children. The following is the list of officers:—

Col. C. Thruston, R. A., wife and two children.
Major J Cheffey 5th Lancers, and wife.
Bt. Maj. J. Spratt, 68th Foot.
Captain W. Thompson, 59th Foot, and wife.
Captain E. B. Wake, 21st Lancers, wife and child.
Captain S. Dawson, R. A., wife and three children.
Captain A. Austin, 1-6th Foot.
Captain G. J. Maitland, 1-17th Foot, and wife.
Captain J. V. Hesse, 5th Foot, wife and three children.
Captain C. S. Murray, 72nd Foot, wife and three children.
Captain S. Finney, 97th Foot.
Captain G. W. Plowden, Staff Corps, wife, and child.
Lt. R. R. Reid, 107th Foot.
Lt. G. C. Fayly, Ben. R A.
Lt. S. W. Sherringham, 21st Foot.
Lt. W. N. Darnell, 54th Foot, and wife.
Lt. R Garnet, 72nd Foot.
Surg. J. Watts, 59th Foot
Surg. C. C. Dempster, Med. Dept.
Arty. Surg. K. R. Green, Med Dept., wife and two children.
Arty. Surg J. Kingston, Med Dep.
Dep. Ins. Gen. R. C. Elliott.
Qr. Mr. S. Hoden, 65th Foot, wife and child.
Ensign P. Keay, P. W. D., wife and child.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your invaluable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS—To the proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP MOORESFOOT, 1,187 tons, Captain S. C. Cowley, will sail to-day in ballast for Bassein.

THE BRIG KHERATA ROODEIN, 155 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Cochin (February 22nd) with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE BARQUE POSEIDON, 528 tons, Captain C. H. Moller, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Newcastle (October 7th), with a cargo of 816 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE SHIP INDUSTRY, 1,106 tons, Captain C. S. Russell, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from North Shields (October 12th), with a cargo of 1,502½ tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

HER MAJESTY S.S. NIMBLE, 570 tons, Captain R. H. Harrington, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Muscat (March 8th). The captain reports that the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Patna left Muscat on the 8th March for Kurrachee and Bombay, and Her Majesty's Magpie remained at Muscat

THE SHIP THUNDERBOLT, 1,193 tons, Captain James Goldsworthy, arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from Liverpool with the following cargo:—8,193 bundles hoop iron, 200 bundles sheet iron, 1,655 bundles hoop iron, 400 bundles bar iron, 287 bundles spears, 1,000 bundles nail rod iron, 201 kegs nails, and many other packages of merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co.

THE S.S. PHLOX, 141 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. T. Trevor, and eighty-five deck passengers. She sailed on Saturday last for the same port with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Hurnee—Mr. Hearn and daughter. For Carwar—Mr. A. L. Spence and servant; and twenty-five deck passengers for differents ports.

THE S. S. SJAELLAND, 1,095 tons, Captain J. Holm, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Liverpool (January 23th), calling at Gibraltar and Port Said, via the Suez Canal, with six deck passengers and the following cargo:—1,266 packages merchandise, 705 casks alum, 23 packages baggage, 63 cases and 2 hogsheads wine, 1,986 bundles iron hoops, 50 cases copper sheets, 8 wheels, 1,100 bundles iron sheets, 75 cases beer, 10 cases brandy, 50 kegs lead, 2 cases white cotton, 55 packages glassware, 2 packages cambrics, 1 case hardware, 56 cases champagne, 100 cases yellow metal sheets, 25 bales coloured twist, 32 bundles pipes, 7 casks porter, 800 tons coals, 6 casks glass, 30 casks pale ale, and 23 packages effects. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. PESHAWUR, Captain C. A. White, will sail to-day for England with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. Cheyne.
Col. Wilson.
Col. and Mrs. Graham, 2 children, 3 infants and European female servant.
Mrs. Bray, 2 infants and 2 native female servants
Rev W. J. and Mrs. Mallett, child and infant.
Mrs. Templer.
Mrs. Harris, 3 children and infant.
Mrs. Aitchison, infant and 2 native female servants.
Mr. Leitner.
Mr. Newfor.
Mrs Ross, 2 children, infant and European female servant.
Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Blunt, child, infant and ayah.
Mrs. Sumner and child.
Mr and Mrs. Thomas, child and infant.
Mrs Browning, infant and ayah.
Capt. and Mrs. T. R. Cowie, 2 infants and native female servant.
Dr. Scriven's 3 children and infant
Mr. Dresser.
Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Tytler and infant.
Mrs. Blair.
Mr. Blair.
Rev. G. and Mrs. Shirt, child, infant and ayah.
Mr. and Mrs. Lawson and 2 children.
Dr. F. H. and Mrs Smith, child, infant and ayah.
Mrs. E. Edwards, 3 children and infant.
Mrs. [illegible]ery.
Capt. and Mrs. W. Hamilton.
Mr. E. A. Moreton
Rev. Dr., Mrs. and Miss Mather.
Mr. W. E. Douglas.
Mr., Mrs. and Miss Grant, governess, 2 children, and European female servant.
Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Bennett.
Major G. R. C. and Mrs. Westrop, 2 children, 2 infants, and native female servant.
Capt. Brooke White.
Mrs. McShaw and child.
Major and Mrs. Puckle, child and infant.
Mrs. White.
Mrs. C. Duncan and infant.
Capt. Davis.
Mr. and Mrs Law and infant.
Mr. and Mrs. Burbidge, child and infant.
Mrs. Leslie.
Mr. and Mrs. Bagnell.
Mr. Gray.
Rev. T. Evans and family.

FOR VENICE.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Sanderson, child, infant and ayah.
Col. and Mrs. Pirie.
Mrs. Macnaghten, infant and native female servant.
Mr. and Mrs. Donald Graham.
Mr. and Mrs. Messenger and 2 daughters.
Major J. H. Drummond.
Dr. F. S. Sillifant.
Mr. Mansfield.
Mr. W. Harwood.
Mr. Percy Leith
Mr. and Mrs. Delpratt.
Mr. and Mrs. Woodhouse.
Mr. M. David.
Mr. A. Ezra.
Mr. Sperry.
Mr. R. B. Foote.
Mr. R. T. Drummond.

FOR BRINDISI.

Lt. H. B. Bethune.
Capt. and Mrs. Case, child and native servant.
Capt. J. H. L. Greenfield.
Lt. H. Brooke.
Mr. A. P. Duff.
Capt. Baldwin.
Rev. W. Gore.
Mr. G. A. Kittredge.
Capt. Gordon.
Mr. T. W. Brookes.
Mr. Marryatt.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr. C. John.
Mr. Fritz John.
Mr. O. Gasser.
Major J. H. Hall.
Capt. J. Law.
Mr. W. Fircho.
Mr. J H. Mole.
Mr. and Mr. Latham.

FOR ADEN.

Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon.
Mr. A. Gordon.
Mr. Souchon.

CRICKET.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE return match between the "Ordnance" and "Telegraph" Cricket Clubs came off on Friday, and resulted in favour of the former by one wicket. The Ordnance won the toss and took the field, Saunders and Neill handling the leather. The Telegraph put together 67. Clarke and Walker contributed 26 and 14, respectively. The Ordnance now took the defence and succeeded in running up 109, with some hard hitting, Neill contributing a very well played 35, and Perks, after performing sundry evolutions in attempting to hit a leg ball, ending by kicking his wicket down and himself out. After tiffin play was resumed (2-30 P.M.). The Telegraph went in with a hard task before them, and steadily ran up 87, Nagle and Black scoring 24 and 17. Jennings went through a pantomimic performance over his 10. The Ordnance with 46 to get to win went in in high spirits. Clarke's under-hand bowling, however, proved too much for the military (though his round arm was nowhere in their first innings), and the fielding of the Telegraph was little short of electrical. Nagle rushing in to meet a hot drive to the on by Holland caught him a foot from the ground: wickets fell fast, and the spirits of the Telegraph rose in proportion; 8 wickets down, 2 runs to tie, and three to win; Gillingham, batting Nagle's bowling, gave a skyer to Walker, which that gentleman declined and the two runs to tie scored; the next ball and Gillingham's timbers were shivered by Nagle; 9 wickets down, one run to win. "Play," cried the umpire. Alas, for the vicissitudes of cricket, the ball slipped from Nagle's hand and pitched a little wide. With a tremendous effort "Old Cathedral" (as a facetious gent named him) roused himself from his rest on his right leg and stepping back went through a series of skips, at the end of which he was surprised to see the ball taking its course to "square leg;" howbeit, the run was scored amidst loud cheers for "Old Cathedral," and shouts of "game, game." Thus a most exciting game came to an end, and the Ordnance won by "the skin of their teeth."

After a number of toasts and good wishes on both sides, the contending parties, from two branches of the Government service, separated well pleased with the day's sport.

The scores are appended:—

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Nagle, b Saunders	7	b Saunders	24
Girling, b Saunders	6	c Saunders, b Neill	9
Clarke, c Perks b Saunders	26	b Neill	11
Bell, b Saunders	0	b Saunders	6
Black, b Saunders	0	c Perks, b Neill	17
Thorpe, b Saunders	4	b Saunders	0
Walker, c and b Saunders	14	Do.	0
Cleary, b Saunders	7	Do.	2
Moore, c Saunders b Neill	1	b Neill	1
Fernandez, b Neill	0	b Saunders	0
Jennings, not out	0	not out	10
Extras	2		7
Total	67		87
		Grand Total	154

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
Holland, c Girling, b Clarke	15	c Nagle, b Walker	0
Radcliffe, b Walker	1	b Clarke	24
Saunders, b Clarke	6	Do.	0
Neill, b Walker	35	Stumped Clarke	5
Bevan, c Nagle, b Clarke	7	c and b Clarke	9
Sler, b Walker	*5	not out	1
Gillingham, b Walker	6	b Nagle	2
Perks, put himself out	7	l b w b Nagle	2
Whiffin, not out	1	c Jennings, b Walker	0
Webb, b Walker	13	b Nagle	0
Winters, b Clarke	2	not out	1
Extras	11		2
Total	109		46
		Grand Total	155

A YOUNG UN.

REV. THOMAS BONSALL, M.A., on the Qualities and Reputation of Brandreth's Pills and Allcock's Plasters. "H. D. Brandreth, Esq., Liverpool. Wissett Vicarage, near Halesworth, Suffolk, July 29th, 1872. My Dear Sir,—Please forward me some Brandreth's Pills and Porous Plasters to amount of enclosure. I may here state I have been in the habit, for the last thirty-seven years, of administering these remedies to the sick with great success. I have been well acquainted with Dr. B. Brandreth, of New York, for nearly forty years, and can certify that he gives constant employment to upwards of one hundred persons preparing these commodities alone. Brandreth's Pills and Allcock's Porous Plasters are the household remedies of nearly every family in the United States and throughout South America. We all know that many persons take medicine when they do not need it. It is therefore of importance that the medicine should be incapable of hurting. Now I know Brandreth's Pills to be perfectly harmless from long experience of their effects. Yet when the bowels or the blood need cleansing, they are a thoroughly energetic medicine, arousing all the interior organs to healthy action. In colds, colics, and costiveness they give relief immediately, and those who use them will find them a safe and most reliable remedy.—I am, yours truly,
THOMAS BONSALL,
Late Curate of Linstead Magna and Parva, Suffolk."
Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers, with full directions for use. Principal Agency for Great Britain [illegible] Colonies, 57, Great Charlotte-street, Liverpool. All orders and communications to be addressed to HENRY D. BRANDRETH, General Manager, Allcock's Porous Plaster Company (of New York), 57, Great Charlotte-street, Liverpool, England.
Agents—BATHGATE & COMPANY, CALCUTTA.

THE PESTONJEE DINSHAW TRIAL.

ON Saturday the arguments on points of law arising from the recent trial of Pestonjee Dinshaw and Succaram Raghoba were resumed before a full Bench. The Advocate-General and Mr. Ferguson appeared for the Crown, Mr. Anstey and Mr. Inverarity for Pestonjee Dinshaw, and Mr. Marriott and Mr. Budroodeen Tyebjee for Succaram Raghoba. The Court was even more full than it was on Tuesday, when the arguments commenced. This was probably owing to the Holee holidays, but at all events, what with Hindoos and Parsees, the Court was perfectly darkened, and would have been very hot for the gentlemen on the Bench and on the bar had the punkahs not been kept in full swing. Not only was the Court itself filled, but the verandah over the portico, the passages round the Court, and the staircases were blocked by masses of people, while Apollo Street was made nearly impassable by the number of carriages and native loungers who assailed every passer out of the Court with inquiries respecting the progress of the trial. Of course the hum and buz of such a concourse of people were very great, so that at times the remarks of the Chief Justice Sir Michael Westropp could not be heard even at the bar. Several times he warned the crowd that if less noise were not made he would order the Court to be cleared, and eventually he had to tell the Court officers to remove all the people from the passages and staircase. Pestonjee and Succaram were placed in the dock shortly after eleven o'clock, and their appearance, especially that of the fallen solicitor, who once more appeared in the sackcloth garb of the convict, was the subject of general comment. It was half-past eleven before the Hon. the Chief Justice (Sir M. R. Westropp), the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill entered the Court, and from that time until the conclusion of the day's proceedings, when the Hon. Advocate-General accepted the suggestion of the Chief Justice to adjourn his reply on the whole of the appellants' contentions until this forenoon, Pestonjee watched the case with marked anxiety.

When their Lordships took their seats,

Mr. Anstey rose and said—My Lord the Chief Justice, on two occasions in the course of my observations on Tuesday you asked me to address the Court on the question of whether there could be in a case of this kind a new trial. I have since been examining into the matter and I am bound to tell the Court that I find no authority whatever beyond what I have already cited—that is to say, the two cases in the Privy Council, Queen v. Bertrand and the Queen v. Murphy—which are reported in the 3rd vol. of the Law Reports, Privy Council There is a case of misdemeanour also, but all I find there is that the Court were asked to consider a matter of error in fact upon which the prisoner relied—viz., that the jury took a view of the premises and put questions—but the judge could only state, "he was so informed," and therefore the Court could not interfere. In the Law Reports First Crown Cases Reserved in the case the Queen v. Henry Martin and others, I find at page 331 that Chief Justice Boville says as to the second point raised in this case of misdemeanour (it was one of indecent exposure) that as to the alleged reception of evidence by the jury in the absence of the judge and of the prisoners, it did not appear that any examination into the facts was made in the Courts below, and in the absence of such examination it was impossible for the Court to reverse the conviction on the ground of a mere statement of what the learned judge was informed, which may have been a mere rumour. If such examination into the facts had been made in the courts below and it had been found that the irregularity alleged had taken place, a very serious question would then have arisen as to whether a *venire de novo* could have been awarded in the trial, or whether the only remedy would have been by an application to the Crown through the Secretary of State. Upon this view the case of the Crown v. Murphy would have had an important bearing on the question, and it would also have been necessary to examine all the authorities, when a serious question would have arisen, whether, if the facts were found as alleged, they ought to be entered upon the record, or whether the question could properly be raised by a case stated for this case, so that the Queen v. Aaron Mellor would have had a material bearing. This case is reported by Cox and it is also to be found in the 27th Law Journal I find that the judge says that the decision to affirm the conviction did not prevent the prisoner from having recourse to a writ of error if such writ would lie under the circumstances, nor did it prevent an application to the Secretary of State (that is for a free pardon), but if the case came before the Court of Queen's Bench the Court could only deal with the case in the same way that it was then dealing with it, and an examination into the facts could only take place in the Court below. I may mention here that my view of the matter is this:—Since the decision of the Queen v. Dyal Jatraz there are two kinds of crime known in Indian Law. These are the crimes which were called under the old system, first felonies, and second misdemeanours. They are no longer so called, but my view is that this belongs to a third class, namely, of crimes created by the Indian Penal Code for the first time. There was no such thing as abetment of murder where murder was not committed before the Penal Code came into existence. Abetment had a legal value before the Code was passed. It meant association to, or participation in, a crime committed. This was the meaning given to it in all text-books.

Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley—I think it is also used in the definition of what accessory before the fact is.

Mr. Anstey—That is also the case. Abetment was a generic term including all the others, but it was vitally essential to constitute an offence of abetment, before the Code, that the crime should have been committed. The Code contains a new crime, that is of abetment, which is defined to be "participation in a purpose to commit a crime whether or not it was carried into effect by the commission of the crime."

Sir Charles Sargent—It is laid down in Russell that to solicit a servant to steal his master's goods is a misdemeanour.

Mr. Anstey—I am afraid your Lordship misunderstands me. I have said that there were crimes of that kind. But "abetment" is different. The servant was not guilty of abetment because the crime was not committed. "Murder" has been explained and defined by the Penal Code, but in considering the applicability of the Penal Code to particular cases we have to take the dicta of the English authorities. So when you use the word "abetment," which is well understood, you adopt an English law term which has over and over again received judicial construction, and had been adopted, I believe, in preference to solicitation, instigation, conspiracy, or the like. My contention is this, that where the law of the Code has not altered the law in any particular except only in the use of the terms to define it, the old distinction of felony and misdemeanour exists, and that where the old language of the law is used and an entirely different meaning given to it, one at all events unknown to the pre-existing law, then I say that is the constitution of a new offence, and in this case it is of the greatest consequence that the distinction should be observed, because the offence of the abetment of murder, though not committed, is complete from the moment of solicitation, and if it be proved, there is a penalty, I believe, of transportation for life attaching to the offender. I say with great submission to your Lordships, that what you will do will be, in considering as to whether a *venire de novo* can go, or whether a new trial can be held, to regard the case as governed by those cases of the Queen v. Bertrand and the Queen v. Martin, which relate to the attempt made to extend the law applicable in cases of misdemeanour to cases of felony.

The Advocate-General—Before my learned friend sits down, I would ask him to direct his attention to the form in which the preamble of the certificate now stands "that the learned judge did, in the presence and hearing of the jury, refuse to reserve for the opinion of the said High Court the point of law following, that is to say, whether instigation to murder by means of sorcery was an offence or not, and did not instruct the jury in his summing up that instigation to murder by means of sorcery was not an offence, but on the contrary did tell the jury, and did so in their presence and hearing, that there was no point of law in the case to be reserved for the opinion of the said High Court." Now, my Lord, in attempting to draw up the remainder of the certificate, I have encountered some difficulty under the terms of the section of the Letters Patent which require that the Advocate-General shall certify that in his judgment there is an error in the decision in that point or points of law decided by the Court of Original Criminal Jurisdiction, and that the point or points of law which has or have been so decided by the said Court, should be further considered Before my learned friend sits down, I should ask him to point out, for my own information, as I am the officer who is to submit the certificate to the Court, and also, I think I may venture to say, for the information of your Lordships, what, upon this preamble, is or are the point or points of law which was or were erroneously decided by the jury? It is a very important question whether the Advocate-General, in the discharge of his duty under this section, can take notice of anything more than positive directions, that is, whether he can certify to the Court that as a matter of inference there was an erroneous direction in point of law. This is a point on which I have felt great doubts during the interval that has elapsed since last Tuesday, which I have expressed to some of my learned friends whom I have met. And before my learned friend concludes, I should ask that he may be directed to address himself to this point.

Mr Anstey—I have no objection, but I thought I had done so already.

The Chief Justice—I may mention, Mr Anstey, that my brother Bayley has drawn up a summary of what he said to the jury, and that summary is now being copied in order that copies may be given to the learned counsel for each of the prisoners and the learned Advocate-General, and if, on perusing that summary, you come to the conclusion that it is desirable to make any further remarks on the case to the Court, we of course will feel bound to allow you to make those remarks.

Mr. Anstey—It comes too late to consider whether the Advocate-General did right in certifying to us the points in question. The points raised are before the Court, and in dealing with them I apprehend that the Court will be bound first by the cases decided, and next by the practice. In the old Supreme Court so far as those authorities have not been overruled and that practice superseded by the introduction of the Letters Patent. Now the law and the practice in the Supreme Court are identical with the law and the practice in England, and I apprehend it was as much a misdirection according to English law to omit a direction as to direct amiss. This, I think, has been shown in Calcutta, as illustrated by a case to which my attention has just been called by my learned friend Mr. Inverarity. The case was decided by three judges on the 24th June 1867, and the notice of it is in the 8th volume of the Calcutta Weekly Reporter, Criminal Ruling 19. The head note was that the conviction and sentence were set aside on the ground that there was a misdirection to the jury because the Judge had omitted to advise the jury not to convict upon the uncorroborated evidence of an approver, and because he treated as corroboration that which was not corroboration in law. The Judges were Justices Kemp, Glover, and Macpherson.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Upon that point, Mr. Anstey, I wish to direct your attention to a particular case. I understood Mr. Marriott the other day to suggest that his remarks were with the view of showing that they were analogous to a bill of exceptions. But you will find in the Exchequer Chamber, Third Common Bench Reports, that Mr. Baron Park, in giving the opinion of the Exchequer Chamber uses these very words—"It is misdirection and not non-direction that is the proper subject of a bill of exceptions." That was in 1846, and the same point came before the House of Lords in 1853 in the case of Anderson against Fitzgerald, and is reported in the 4th volume of the House of Lords law reports. Mr. Justice Ball stated that certain things must not only be found but the jury must find that these things were material. There was a bill of exceptions against that ruling which was disallowed. The case then found its way to the Exchequer Chamber, when the judges by a majority of 7 to 3 upheld the decision. It then went to the House of Lords and was argued before eleven English Judges, and at page 499 of the report you will find that Mr Baron Park in reply to the second question put by the Lord Chancellor, said, "a bill of exceptions should have stated what directions the Judge gave, as it is misdirection and not non-direction which is the proper subject of a bill of exceptions." Now what is complained of here apparently is that the Judge gave a non-direction and not a misdirection.

Mr. Anstey—But there is no bill of exceptions in criminal cases. That was decided by the House of Lords in criminal appeal since the days of Queen Anne and George the First, and no one has disputed it.

Mr. Justice Bayley—I merely mentioned it for the purpose of testing whether Mr. Marriott was right in saying that what he argued was equivalent to a bill of exceptions.

Mr. Anstey—What your lordship has been reading is in reference to the practice in bills of exceptions; and I say that in the absolute dearth of protection against error, Mr. Marriott did all that he could when he interrupted the judge at the trial with a statement which he defended as well as he could. That statement had no reference whatever to omission, and what Mr. Marriott said was that your Lordship had omitted by mistake the word poison, and had inserted the word equivalent to sorcery. Now that is no question of omission at all. Then with reference to these cases I say with great submission that they must be taken according to their peculiar circumstances, for unquestionably an omission to direct is treated in civil cases in England as a misdirection. This is shown by the case of Elliott against South Devon Railway Company in the second Exchequer Reports, page 725. The side note is to the effect that the issue in the trial was whether the railway was passing through a "town" within the meaning of a certain Act, and that the judge had merely told the jury that the word "town" was to be used in its popular sense, which was held to be a misdirection inasmuch as the judge ought to have given a definite direction as to that word "town." One of the learned judges, Mr. Baron Rolfe says, at page 730, that the verdict in the case was wrong because the jury had not been properly directed as to the word to which they were to turn their attention, and it was necessary for the judge to define what the jury were to consider as a "town." Baron Platt expressed himself in similar terms. In Gregory v Tuffs in First C. and Roscoe, page 310, the side note is to the effect that the jury had taken an act of Parliament into the retiring room with them and then returned a verdict in accordance with their interpretation of that act. Lord Lyndhurst said that there was no doubt if there was a mistake in the finding of the jury a new trial would be granted on the ground that the jury had formed their verdict upon what was their impression of the law. Another question was raised as to whether such mistake of the jury was occasioned by a misdirection of the judge, and whether this was a ground for a new trial in penal action. In giving judgment, Lord Lyndhurst said that if the jury were misled in point of law by any other means than misdirection, there seemed no reason why their mistake in point of law should not be corrected. In the present case, he said the Court was satisfied that the jury had merely acted on what was their impression of the law, and under all the circumstances a new trial ought to be granted. Then, my Lords, with reference to this Court, there was a case decided in 1856 which is to be found in the 5th Calcutta Weekly Reporter Criminal Ruling 80, and was known as Ellaha Bux's case. The 2nd placitum in that case was this: The evidence of accomplices could not be left to the jury without such directions and observations from the judge as the circumstances of the case might require. The 3rd placitum was: Does improper advice given by the judge to the jury on a question of fact, or the omission of a judge to give that advice which a judge in the exercise of sound judicial discretion ought to give the jury, amount to such an error in law as to justify the High Court on appeal or revision in setting aside a verdict of guilty? This case was referred to a full bench by Justices Lewis Jackson and Glover. The Chief Justice, alluding to certain remarks, said that if these remarks were correct as regards administration of civil justice in England, they were still more so as regards the administration of civil justice in the mofussil, where trial by jury was yet in its infancy. Lord Chief Justice Tyndall also remarked that it had been already shown that it is the practice of judges in England to advise juries not to convict merely upon uncorroborative evidence of an accomplice; and if a judge instead of advising the jury not to convict on mere corroborative evidence were to tell them that uncorroborative evidence might be admissible, the error in direction would form a good ground of appeal. At page 88 his Lordship further said there were errors of omission as well as errors of commission, and he had no doubt it would form a good ground of appeal if a judge were to omit altogether to call attention to the evidence in a prisoner's favour, and a verdict found on such summing up should be set aside. In Mr. Lewis Jackson's remarks he says that he had heard it said that if a conviction were wrong it did not matter much because the prisoner could be pardoned, but he was not one of those persons who could find this a satisfactory assurance, for although after an improper conviction had taken place, a convict might after weeks or months of suffering receive a free pardon for doing that of which he had never been guilty, he for his part would prefer to be delivered by the careful administration of justice. Now, my Lords, I contend for a prisoner's right of appeal, and if a prisoner cannot be entitled to his discharge notwithstanding a false conviction, there should be matter enough in the record of the evidence to show that he had not been prejudiced against and that the conviction ought to be sustained. Before I sit down I shall refer your Lordships to a case which I believe you will find difficult to discover in any of the usual Digest books. That case is important because it shows that remarks or observations made by a judge not in the presence and hearing of the entire jurors, but in the hearing of some persons expected to become jurors are equivalent to remarks in a summing up, and if these remarks tend to make those persons prejudge the case, on that ground alone, although the party prejudiced by it might not appear at the ensuing trial nor his counsel, judgment would be set aside and a new trial ordered. This case is known as Goldicutt v. Bagin, and is to be found in the 11th Jurist, page 544, and is dated the 22nd June 1847. From the conversation reported in this case, I think it appears that an omission of direction is a misdirection, and I submit that in the case before us, the statement of the judge that there was not a point of law to reserve was a misdirection. This case of Goldicutt v. Bagin was a civil case, and if in it the Court held that a new trial ought to be granted because of what the judge had done, then how much stronger should it be the same principle in a criminal trial such as this one is? If Mr. Inverarity has not been mistaken in saying that the whole of the jury were present, and that Mr. Justice Bayley said there was no point of law to reserve, I submit on the authority of the last quoted case, as well as on the principle of the matter, that your Lordships should now hold that there has been a miscarriage of justice in this case and that the conviction was one which has been wrongly obtained.

Mr. Inverarity—My Lords, as one of the counsel who made these representations I would ask your Lordships to do me the justice to believe that these representations were not made without due consideration, more especially as I think your Lordships will be of opinion that in whatever manner the question is put, it comes in the end to the same thing, for it eventually must resolve itself into the question—Yes or no; is it possible for the jury, when they gave their verdict, to have been under the belief that instigation to murder by sorcery was an offence? I think we shall satisfy your Lordships that it is extremely probable that the jury were under that impression. In considering this question of possibility it is important to bear in mind what the case was which was originally put to the jury by the Advocate-General. It is true that he suggested that illum might mean science or art, or something besides the word sorcery, but the case put to the jury by my learned friend was the case of instigation to murder by sorcery. My learned friend the Advocate-General said to the jury that it would probably be urged on them by the counsel for the prisoner that it was unlikely that Pestonjee believed in sorcery, and he said that greater persons had believed in the power of witchcraft to cause illness to death, mentioning among other instances that Sir Matthew Hale in charging juries used to affirm that witchcraft was capable of destroying life. The learned Advocate-General also asked whether it was impossible that the same superstition that made members of Parliament and members of his own profession at the Bar and others, capable of believing in spirit-rapping might not cause Pestonjee to retain the ancient belief of his country that sorcery was capable of causing illness or death. In the concluding remark which the Advocate-General made to the jury in his opening speech he said that whatever ingenious arguments might be presented to them on behalf of the prisoners as to illum they would see that there was an intention to cause death and that was sufficient—that is to say, he did not care by what means death was to be caused, if they came to the conclusion that there was an intention to cause death they could have little difficulty in giving a verdict. My learned friend then proceeded to argue from the wide definitions in the Penal Code that instigation to murder would be an offence. Alluding to the definition which refers to an act likely to cause death he said—"That for the purposes of the prosecution it was sufficient if there was a belief that the act was likely to cause death if that act was accompanied by an intention." Now after that I do not think any one will say it was possible for the jury to start on the consideration of this question with their minds free from an impression that the instigation to murder without reference to means was an offence. Now, my Lords, was that impression on the part of the jury removed or confirmed by what afterwards took place at the trial? In the first place, was it removed or confirmed by the evidence given on behalf of the Crown? Most undoubtedly, my Lords, I say that the evidence would confirm that impression, although I think it sufficient for me to say only that the tendency of that evidence was to confirm that impression. The evidence on the point as to conversation which took place between the prisoners at the bar and Kakeesha is the evidence of Mr. Vincent, Mr. Mills and three detectives, for the approver himself does not give details. Now with the exception of Mr Vincent, all the witnesses agree that if murder was to be effected at all it was to be effected by illum, and I think all your Lordship will be satisfied that the word jadoo, which appears in your Justice Bayley's notes of the evidence of Ahmed Ally, was a *lapsus pennae*. That word was taken down by all the counsel and by the learned Advocate-General himself, if I mistake not, as "zehar."

The Chief Justice—Did not one that witnesses I say that he did not understand from the language used by the prisoner that sorcery alone was not intended?

Mr. Inverarity—If that is so, it has escaped my recollection. Certainly Abdool Ally says that the word was used in the sense of sorcery.

The Chief Justice—But nevertheless it is the case, and this fact seems to bear out the previous part of the witnesses' evidence in which you say the mistake occurred. Ahmed Ally says that Pestonjee said, "No, not by jadoo, but by 'illum.'" By the word "illum" I understood him to say by some art or skill by which they (Nicholas DeGa and his wife) were to die within three days from their falling sick "Illum" would comprehend a thousand ways of effecting that object. Some contrivances are necessary to effect that object. I did not understand that anything supernatural was meant." You will see that that latter part goes to support my learned brother Bayley's version of the first part.

Mr. Inverarity—But, my Lord, when the witness says he did not understand anything supernatural, he must have said so with reference to the word "illum" alone. And if he did not understand anything supernatural in illum, I think he must have understood it when he heard the conversation that went on. Your Lordship knows that this case was in the Police Court for two months before it came on for trial here. During the whole of that time the police had opportunities of giving instructions to the Government solicitors, and therefore I say that if it had been understood by any of these policemen that nothing supernatural was meant, how is it that we find it put to the jury that the murder was to be committed by means of sorcery? Therefore I say that if Ahmed Ally did say in the witness box that he did not understand anything supernatural, clearly he must have come to that opinion after several weeks' consideration.

The Chief Justice—With regard to your observation as to the alleged mistakes, I merely thought it right to call your attention to the fact that this witness did not understand anything supernatural.

Mr. Inverarity—By the word illum.

The Chief Justice—That may be.

Mr. Inverarity—Your Lordship will see just prior to these words, "I understood him to say by some are or skill by which they were to die within three days of their falling sick." Now, my Lords, his subsequent statement that he did not understand anything supernatural is merely a qualification of his previous remarks regarding "illum" By what means could this man have fallen sick and then die in the manner deposed to? I say that it is inconsistent with any other hypothesis than that supernatural means were to be employed. And moreover, my Lords, all the other witnesses, with the exception of Mr. Vincent, agree that this was to be done by "illum" if done at all. Mr. Flynn says that when popularly used illum means nothing more nor less than sorcery or magic, but in addition to that there is the positive statement of Abdool Ally that he understood "illum" in the sense of sorcery.

Sir Charles Sargent—When the other witness said he did not understand anything supernatural, did he not mean by that "sorcery?"

Mr. Inverarity—Not necessarily, my Lord.

Sir Charles Sargent—I understood the witness to mean that supernatural meant sorcery, is not that meaning borne out by all that passed? Assuming that it was an error of Mr. Justice Bayley that he took down a wrong word in his notes, I nevertheless understand the whole passage in this witness's evidence to mean that he did not understand "illum" to mean sorcery, for what is sorcery but a supernatural means?

Mr. Inverarity—Ahmed Ally might very well have thought that there was nothing supernatural in illum being used. He may even very well have thought in his ignorance that there was nothing supernatural in the instigation to murder by means of sorcery.

Sir Charles Sargent—After all the only question is whether the jury could have come to the conclusion that he did mean sorcery.

Mr. Inverarity—After the opening remark of the Advocate-General, I say that the whole evidence goes to show that if murder was to be effected it was to be effected by "illum." Abdool Ally has said that he understood "illum" in the sense of sorcery. My learned friend Mr. Anstey has already lead the defence on that point, and I will only ask how can one account for all the mummeries performed by Kakeesha—his book of divination, his saying it was necessary to retire to prayer, and so on, unless supernatural means was meant.

The Chief Justice asked the Advocate-General his opinion with regard to the belief which the jury had upon the point.

The Advocate-General—I only agree to some extent with what has been said. The way I put the case to the jury was this, that they were to hold upon the evidence of the meaning of the word "illum," that with the exception of poison, the prisoners intended to give Kakeesha a *carte blanche* as to what mean she was to employ to destroy the DeGas.

Mr. Inverarity—That was only incidentally remarked.

The Advocate-General—My learned friend is wrong; this was the ground upon which I put the case to the jury.

Mr. Inverarity—I think the Advocate-General will admit that he spoke of the possibility of Pestonjee believing in sorcery.

The Advocate-General said that that was correct.

Mr. Inverarity remarked that this was sufficient for his argument. In fact it came to this, that intention to cause death was quite sufficient to convict for abetment of murder under the Penal Code. If the jury were under that impression after the remarks of the learned Advocate-General in opening his case that could have removed that impression from their minds? First there was the fact that the learned judge who presided at the trial was asked to reserve a certain point, but declined upon the ground that there was no point of law to be reserved. Further, his Lordship had said to the jury, "If you are satisfied that the prisoners instigated Kakeeshaw to murder Nicholas DeGa, that would be sufficient for conviction." This, he contended, was an error of commission on the part of the judge, and was an express misdirection as to what constituted an offence under the Penal Code. He relied upon this as a direct misdirection in addition to the fact of the omission to tell the jury that such instigation to murder by means of sorcery was no offence under the Penal Code and was a misdirection according to the precedent of the in the cases Cal. Weekly Reporter to which his learned friend Mr. Anstey had already referred. As to the point whether the abetment of murder was an offence

The Advocate-General—Yes.

Sir Charles Sargent—Did you not suggest to the jury that Pestonjee very likely, like many wiser men before him, did believe in sorcery, and that if that were the case, that might be a defence?

The Advocate-General—The conclusion I asked the jury to draw was this, that by the use of this word "illum," which might mean sorcery, but which according to the evidence of Mr. Flynn meant art or science of skill, and the exception of the means of poison, the jury might not infer that the akeer was to have a *carte-blanche* as to the means of murdering the DeGas.

After some further discussion, during which Mr. Anstey read notes of what he believed were the words used by the Advocate-General in addressing the jury,

The Chief Justice remarked that it remained a question whether it was possible from what happened at the trial that the jury believed that intention to murder by sorcery alone was an offence under the Penal Code.

The Advocate-General said that as to the question as to what is possible for a jury to believe he would have a good deal to say to their Lordships.

Mr. Inverarity—I understand the Advocate-General to have put before the jury that a mere intention to kill, whatever means were to be used to cause death, would be sufficient to convict on an indictment for murder. within the meaning of the Penal Code, he contended that it would be first necessary to show that the thing abetted would if done constitute an offence under that Code. In other words, if Kakeeshaw had done what he was asked to do could, he have been indicted for an offence under the Penal Code?

Mr. Justice Bayley—That is to say, supposing he had murdered the man.

Mr Inverarity—No; supposing he had performed the incantations.

Mr. Justice Bayley—And supposing that the people had died within three days. Supposing that Kakeesha had *saf kurrood* those two individuals within these three days, do you think the defence of sorcery would have been a good defence?

Mr. Inverarity—If Kakeesha had murdered these persons by sorcery, the question would be whether he could have been convicted or tried for the offence under any of the sections of the Penal Code. Mr. Inverarity then referred to cases to show that the prisoners could not be convicted under section 307 or 511 of the Penal Code, after which he

Mr. Inverarity proceeded to direct attention to the point which Mr. Marriott had taken in the Court below regarding a defect in the indictment. The question raised was whether, by reason of the defect, the indictment was not bad. Their Lordships would see it by referring to the indictment. The charge was merely abetting the crime of murder, but did not contain the negative words "which offence was not committed," and Mr. Marriott moved for an arrest of judgment on that ground.

Mr. Anstey said the objection he took was that the charge was one not provided for by the Penal Code.

The Chief Justice—I took a full note of your objection. Your learned friend was referring to Mr. Marriott's point.

Mr. Anstey—That is a point with which we have nothing to do.

Mr. Inverarity said the point as to which he and Mr. Marriott took an objection at the close of the trial was that, supposing the charge laid in the indictment to be an offence, it was not possible under the Penal Code.

Sir Charles Sargent—Not possible under the Penal Code?

Mr. Inverarity submitted that the offence being punishable in either case, it was necessary to insert the additional words in the negative; and further there was an objection taken by Mr. Anstey that there was nothing to support the charge of instigation. (Reads.)

The Chief Justice—It is not a definition at all.

Mr. Inverarity—There is an explanation of the word "instigation" given in the Penal Code, and that does not support the charge. As to their Lordships' power to grant a new trial, the learned counsel said he had nothing to add to what had been advanced in argument by Mr. Anstey. In the case of the Queen v. Aaron Mellor, the judges were extremely doubtful whether they had the power to grant a trial *de novo*; and he would say the wording of the Letters Patent does not contemplate any such trial.

Mr. Anstey—I don't know if your Lordships have looked at Mr. Justice Bayley's summary of his charge to the jury; and whether you will hear any remarks from me upon it.

The Chief Justice—We will do so when we come back.

The Reporters of the Press were denied access to the summary by the learned Judge who prepared it and by the counsel to whom copies of it had been furnished.

On the Court sitting after luncheon,

Mr. Anstey said that, on perusing the document which his Lordship was good enough to hand down to him, it first struck him that nothing he could say would have much weight with the Court, as he was not present when the case was summed up to the jury. He would, however, speak as to one or two points of law, leaving his friend, Mr. Marriott, who would follow him, to deal with the summing up. He (Mr. Anstey) was by the Advocate-General's certificate tied down to one or two points of motive, with which a great portion of Mr. Justice Bayley's summary was taken up. He says—"I next invited the attention of the jury to the evidence of Ally Mahomed, the Borah, and asked them if they could place implicit reliance in his statements as to the overtures which Pestonjee Dinshaw had made to him for a month and a half previously. I told the jury such evidence should not be regarded by itself, but in connection with what took place two days afterwards at Kakeesha's. I read over to the jury the Borah's evidence as well as the evidence of Mr. Vincent, Acbar Ali," &c. Now, with regard to the evidence of Ally Mahomed, the learned counsel had two observations to make:—first, the judge appeared not to have told the jury that, in considering his evidence, they should bear in mind that he was an accomplice, no matter for what purpose or what his motive was; and second, that the judge did not tell the jury that he, being an accomplice, must be corroborated by other evidence in all material points. The learned counsel would ask their Lordships, if the Advocate-General had no objection, to amend the certificate by adding whether the judge's omission to direct the jury on those two points was not a misdirection.

The Chief Justice said the evidence was put to the jury with the other evidence with the view probably to enable them to form an opinion as to its trustworthiness or otherwise. His Lordship thought Mr. Anstey should confine himself to the points in the certificate, otherwise they would be making many new points.

Mr. Anstey said his observations had a material bearing upon the point certified. He urged that the omission to direct the jury as to the evidence of Ally Mahomed being that of an accomplice was a misdirection in effect. The evidence which the learned judge must have read to the jury was much more full than was given by Mr. Justice Bayley in his summary. He says:—"I told them that he (Ally Mahomed) had stated that he had disclosed to Khan Bahadoor Acbar Alli the overtures which had been made to him by Pestonjee Dinshaw and Succaram Raghoba. The evidence was this—'Pestonjee Dinshaw was in the habit of saying to me daily, find out a man who can polish off by illum,'" &c.

Mr. Justice Bayley—I read all that part.

Mr. Anstey affirmed all that was read to the jury. But his case was strengthened by the double-distilled hearsay above indicated, which showed that illum, and illum only, was selected as the means to murder, and that prisoners from the first wanted a man who would destroy life by illum. They all along—not merely on the night of the 11th—had been contemplating the employment of illum as a means to destruction, and nothing but illum, that is sorcery, because the man to whom this was supposed to be said was a convicted thief, a Borah of mean estate and mayhap necessitous circumstances, and certainly a man who would not understand the word illum in the philosophical sense ascribed to it by Mr. Flynn, but would understand it in the vulgar sense as the black art or sorcery. Suppose it was the design of Pestonjee Dinshaw in going to the house of Kakeesha—not out of idle curiosity, nor out of fun, nor like the laughers at spirit-rapping, but really with the intention to destroy the DeGas by magic, and Mr. Anstey did not care whether it was magic natural or supernatural—supposing it was the design of Pestonjee Dinshaw to kill the DeGas, it was perfectly clear that to express his intention he would use the term illum, and not ill um, in its vulgar sense of sorcery as interpreted by Mr Flynn himself, precisely the word which Pestonjee Dinshaw would use to the Borah to express his design? The Judge says:—"I told the jury whether they could suppose it probable or believed that Pestonjee was a person likely to believe in sorcery," &c. The learned counsel said this was a ground to have the judgment arrested, for the case for the prosecution had been all along that Pestonjee did believe in sorcery, that he asked that the intended victims should first be made ill, and that they should be made to die on a particular day. The learned counsel said there was the strongest evidence—such evidence as a man's acts and words afforded, for if he played his part cunningly it was impossible to read what was in his inmost thoughts—to shew that Pestonjee did believe in sorcery, or if he did not, it was a hoax, the whole thing was a hoax, and there ought to be no conviction. Not a single question was put by the prosecution near by the Court, nor by anybody, that Pestonjee was not believer in sorcery, or the defence would have proved his faith in the black art. It was hard, the learned counsel said, that at this moment he should be turned round upon and his faith in sorcery questioned. The Judge says—"I reminded them (the jury) that Pestonjee Dinshaw was a solicitor of the High Court." To this the learned counsel had nothing to say; but he certainly objected to what followed and where the Judge imported into the evidence his own surmises—"I put it to the jury whether they believed a lawyer, a man of worldly experience, was likely to be influenced by fanciful and unreal ideas," &c. He then tells them that Pestonjee, as a solicitor, must have received a considerable amount of education, and was not likely to believe in sorcery. The learned counsel submitted there was nothing in that to shew that Pestonjee was a greater man than Lord Hale or Selden——

The Chief Justice—Or Sir Thomas Browne.

Mr. Anstey—Or Sir Thomas Browne, or the Advocate-General, who asked your Lordship not to take judicial notice that sorcery cannot kill. The Judge says—"I pointed out to the jury the extreme improbability of Pestonjee Dinshaw believing in sorcery." that is the improbability of his committing the offence of which Lord Bacon and other great men had pleaded guilty *i.e.*, of believing in sorcery! "His life and practice can scarcely lead one to believe that he believed in sorcery." Now what evidence was there of his life and practice to shew that he was not guilty of believing in sorcery? Were life and practice to be pressed into evidence against a prisoner?—why "life and practice" had escaped even the sharp eye of Mr. Fitzjames Stephens, for he said nothing about them in his New Evidence Act.

The Chief Justice—A previous conviction may be taken in evidence under the New Evidence Act.

Mr. Anstey said there had been no previous conviction against Pestonjee Dinshaw, and all questions about a previous conviction must fall to the ground. The learned judge told the jury that Pestonjee's English education would preclude him from believing in the old and exploded doctrines about magic. What was there to show that Pestonjee had received an "English education?" Was in fluency in talking? As to that Thomas Carlyle had said of one who was said to be a fluent speaker—"He speaks with fluence, but his fluence is like that of ditch-water." (A laugh.) Even a native who speaks well is not to be taken to have received an "English education"—if education means merely to learn to speak and write, without any idea of the humanizing and ennobling influences which cover the meaning of the word as understood in Europe. But the learned counsel would say that no amount of intelligence, learning, philosophy, or society—as in the instances of Lord Hale, Lord Bacon, and Sir Thomas Browne—could protect a man against the folly of believing in sorcery and incantations. The learned judge was on the question of probability; and he ought to have told the jury everything or have given no direction at all. The judge said he endeavoured not to dictate to the jury, but he put it to them whether they thought it probable that Pestonjee Dinshaw believed in sorcery. If the learned judge did not tell them that sorcery was one of the means to commit the crime, the omission to do so was a misdirection to the jury, according to the cases cited that day.

Sir Charles Sargent—Whether it was put to the jury whether sorcery was the only means contemplated by Pestonjee Dinshaw? That is the important point.

Mr. Anstey—The question was raised by Mr. Marriott, but the judge refused to put it to the jury. The questions of Mr. Marriott were whether the prisoners, in going to Khakeesha's house, had an intention to kill; whether they intended to kill by poison or some material means; or whether they intended to kill only by illum or sorcery?

Sir Charles Sargent—These questions included all the material points.

Mr. Anstey said the questions were not put to the jury, but the judge only pressed upon them the evidence of the approver, who said he did not think the plot had a supernatural appearance. The learned counsel said there was natural magic and supernatural magic, and there were believers in both; and it would be absurd to say that the means pointed to in this case must not be considered by their Lordships to be beyond the range of natural science, or as something enveloped in mystery and delusion, or as something that is irreconcilable with the laws of time and space. Even Abdool Ali, whom the learned judge complimented on being the best English-speaking witness, said most distinctly that he understood sorcery was to be the only means used. Referring to the mistake in the judge's notes as to the word "jehr," Mr. Anstey said none of them knew what was passing in his Lordship's notes until after his (Mr. Anstey's) departure when Mr. Marriott drew the Court's attention to the error If their Lordships were not satisfied that it was a mistake, they had only to look to the man's (Ally Mahomed's) deposition at the Police Court, and the antithesis would be found to be complete.

Mr. Justice Bayley—It was not the Borah Ally Mahomed, but Ahmed Ali.

Mr. Anstey—Well, Ahmed Ali. It comes to the same thing.

Mr. Marriott, in addressing the Court on behalf of Succaram Raghoba, said he did not intend to speak at any length at all. His learned friend Mr. Anstey had gone into the law as well as the facts, which were the same.

The Chief Justice—Except that your client was not a solicitor; and, therefore, was more likely to believe in sorcery

Mr. Marriott said, with that exception, the cases were similar. The point mentioned by his Lordship the Chief Justice was a material one and was favourable to the prisoner. Their Lordships had already heard the manner in which the Advocate-General went to the jury stated by Mr. Inverarity; and the Advocate-General had admitted it. As to the manner of the introduction, his (Mr. Marriott's) notes agreed with Mr. Anstey's, but his notes contained one passage which had probably been missed by Mr. Anstey. His note of what the Advocate-General said was this—"There was nothing improbable in both the prisoners believing in the black art, and its being effectual to cause death." The tenor of the Advocate-General's speech was to leave on the jury's mind the impression that the prisoners believed in sorcery being sufficiently effectual to cause death. The learned counsel would ask their Lordships to look to the evidence of Mr. Vincent. Although he was said to have made a grammatical error in one instance, yet if their Lordships looked to his evidence they would get a fair idea that, if prisoners' design was to cause destruction of life, it was to be caused only by sorcery. He says—"Khakeesha asked the prisoners—how shall I kill them? By poison? Pestonjee said no, no; not by poison, because in that case, if one splits, the whole thing comes to light, but do it by illum." At that time the DeGa poisoning case was going on, and there was every probability that a very close investigation would be made in a case of poison. There was a difficulty as to getting names.

The Chief Justice—Chiefly with regard to Anne Pennell's.

Mr. Anstey—Two witnesses said it was with regard to both.

Mr. Justice Bayley—I recollect in your address to the jury, Mr. Marriott, you put it to the jury that there was nothing unlawful in what prisoners did. Was it nothing unlawful to offer Rs. 5,000, or Rs. 2,500 for the death of each of two persons?

Mr. Marriott said he was then referring to Mr. Anstey's argument about there being nothing unlawful in illum.

The Chief Justice told Mr. Marriott that he need not further argue the point that it was necessary to put it to the jury that death could not be caused by means of sorcery; or that the instigation to murder by sorcery was not an offence. Then the other point remained as to whether or not the instigation to murder by sorcery was an offence.

Mr. Marriott, consenting to adopt his Lordship's suggestion, proceeded to read from Mr. Vincent's evidence. There was, he said, a difficulty as to getting names. Then Succaram said they should die in three days after their illness, and it should appear as if they had died naturally. It could not be by a stab or by poisoning that death was to be caused. The interdiction of poison and this direction were only consistent with the employment of supernatural means. Acbar Ali, in a strong passage in his evidence, put the negation of poison in a most marked manner. (Reads.) The negation, he said, was accompanied by Pestonjee Dinshaw holding up both his hands in horror. Further on, the learned counsel said there was an exceedingly important statement made by Abdool Ali, a very intelligent man, who says—"I said before the magistrate that I knew illum is understood in the sense of sorcery."

Mr. Anstey—That's Khan Bahadoor Abdool Ali.

Mr. Marriott—He is not a Khan Bahadoor. That is Acbar Ali.

Mr. Justice Bayley—He has recently been made a Khan Bahadoor.

Mr. Marriott said the Court had also the important statement of Mr. Vincent that "every body among the lower classes of the natives believes in sorcery." The learned Advocate-General felt the importance of this remark, and in re-examining Mr. Vincent on the point, elicited a more important statement—"I have found in my experience in Bombay that even educated natives believe in the magical art."

The Chief Justice—Is that Vincent's statement?

Mr. Marriott said it was. The evidence of Mr. Vincent as to the conversation in Khakeesha's house was concurred in by the other witnesses. The learned counsel said the defence had established the point that there was evidence which would have shown to the jury that death was intended to be caused by sorcery. That being so, and the evidence tending in that direction, the omission of the learned judge to tell the jury that the instigation to murder by sorcery was no offence, became a very important point for consideration. The learned judge misdirected the jury in telling them that the simple question for their consideration was as to the intention of the prisoners, and not as to the means to be used to cause death. He ought to have told the jury that sorcery was no crime, that instigation to murder by sorcery was no offence As to the law, the learned counsel said, what his client was charged with, was abetting the commission of an offence punishable with death. (Reads sections of the Penal Code as to abetment of an offence.) It was clear, said the learned counsel, that the act abetted must be an act which, if committed, would be an offence. If Khakeesha had proceeded to use incantations, would he have been guilty of any offence? If he could not, then the prisoners could not. The illustrations which Mr. Anstey had read to the Court were very important; and the learned counsel referred again to illustrations C. and D. to section 307. It was perfectly clear from both illustrations that a simple intention to kill was not sufficient; and that there must be an act which would cause death.

Mr. Justice Bayley—What do you say prisoners instigated Khakeesha to do?

Mr. Marriott said they instigated Khakeesha to kill by sorcery. Suppose Khakeesha, instead of being a mere tool in the hands of the police, really believed that he could kill the person by his incantations; that he made an image and burnt it in the belief that, as the image melted, so would the DeGas melt and be killed,—would he have been guilty of murder?

Mr. Anstey—That's the Duchess of Gloucester's case.

Mr. Marriott, proceeding with his argument, said that if Khakeesha did this, under section 307 the offence would not be sufficient for a conviction. It must be an act which could cause death as decided in the Queen v. Cassidy. There must be an act done under that section, which could cause death, and done with the knowledge that it could cause death. It was necessary that there must be an act done under such circumstances that death would be caused if the act took effect. That was, Mr. Marriott apprehended, the law of the case. Supposing that Khakeesha was tried for the offence abovementioned, the conviction could not be sustained. The Queen v. Cassidy, said Mr. Marriott, became a direct authority in favour of his contention that the instigation to murder by sorcery was not sufficient to cause death, and that it was no offence.

Sir Charles Sargent—Here the prisoners abetted the commission of the offence. Don't you think it refers to section 108—instigated the commission of the offence—that is the murder, the killing?

Mr. Marriott—Either way my argument applies with equal force. We again go back to the other sections. (Reads.)

The Chief Justice said the second explanation of section 108 does not say that the act abetted should be *possible*. If this was an offence, it would be necessary to add something to section 108, to show that murder by sorcery is possible.

Mr. Marriott said it would be so; and it would be to add something to the section of the Penal Code under which Khakeesha could at present be indicted. Section 511 would not help, because it says there must be an approximate act towards the commission of the offence. The same remark applied to sections 299 and 300; and that was the only construction to be put upon those sections. Mr. Marriott thought his learned friend the Advocate-General was putting a wrong construction when, in his opening speech, he sought to impress upon the jury, under those sections, that the intention to cause death was sufficient for a conviction without looking to anything else. The Court would see that it was necessary for his learned friend to bring the offence within one of the sections of the Penal Code, all of which were very explicit on the point. It was necessary for his learned friend to shew that the attempt to commit murder by sorcery was comprised within any one of the sections. At the trial the point he (Mr. Marriott) raised was this—that the charges ought to have alleged that the offence was not committed in consequence of the abetment. The charge does not say whether death was caused or not, or whether the abetment was committed, or whether any hurt was caused in consequence of the abetment.

Mr. Justice Melvill—Is that point raised in the certificate?

Mr. Marriott—It is not, but it is referred to in the Queen v. Webb. The learned counsel proceeded to say that section 10 of the Amendment Act, Act 18 of 1862, provides how a charge for abetment of an offence is to be framed; and then prescribes the manner in which indictments for abetment of murder are to be framed. The Penal Code deals with two classes of offences—those which are and those which are not committed. Neither section 109 nor section 115 disclosed an offence applicable to this case, on conviction of which the Court could award sentence. On the question of granting a new trial, Mr. Marriott argued that the Court could not grant it under section 26 of the Letters Patent, by which it is intended that the decision of an Original Criminal Court should be final. It gives the High Court authority to amend or alter the sentence, but not to send down the case to a new Court for a new trial.

The Chief Justice—The words in the 11th and 12th Victoria are larger than these—"or to make such other order as justice may require."

Mr Budroodin Tyabjee, on behalf of the second prisoner, said he had only a few words to say. Mr. Vincent said the expression used by the prisoners was "kooch taivij keva kooch illumsai saf karna chahiai." Those of their Lordships who understood Hindustani would see that, notwithstanding Mr. Flynn's correction, this was barbarous Hindustani. The expression used by prisoners meant only to polish off by illum.

Mr. Scoble rose to address the Court in reply, when the Chief Justice told him he might do so on Monday (this) morning.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THERE was a heavy fall of snow at Murree on the 6th instant.

THE *Pioneer* mentions the suspension of the well-known firm of Howard Brothers at Mirzapore.

MONSIEUR LAUDE, the *Procureur-General* of Pondicherry, is under orders to take up the inferior post of President of the Court at Saigon.

SURGEON MAJOR THOMPSON has been appointed Depot Surgeon at Murree in the place of Dr. White, who has been obliged to go home on sick leave.

THE Lieutenant-Governor's camp, which was to have left Peshawur on Sunday, was detained by rain till yesterday. His Honor has gone with a light camp through the passes to Kohat. He is to stay at that place three days, then working his way northwards, to rejoin the main camp at Attock, where he will cross the Indus probably on the 21st instant. He is due at Kala-ki Serai on the 24th. From thence he will probably make his way up to Murree, *vid* Abbotabad.—*Indian Public Opinion*, March 11.

FURTHER POST OFFICE DELINQUENCIES.—A native despatching clerk in the General Post Office of Calcutta was charged on Thursday with the theft of twenty-nine bearing post letters, and a peon employed in the Howrah Post Office with receiving the same with a guilty knowledge. From the evidence for the prosecution it appeared that the two delinquents have [illegible] similar transactions daily for the past five or six months. The prisoners at Koila Ghat were examined after which they were committed for trial at the Sessions.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has increased the grant-in-aid to the Bethune School by Rs. 150 per mensem, and the fixed monthly income of the institution now stands at Rs. 800. A Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble J. B. Phear, Rajah Kalikrishna Bahadoor, and Messrs. W. Bannerjee and M. Ghose, Barristers-at-Law, has been invited by Mr. Campbell to assume the entire direction of the school, which has hitherto suffered from the absence of any authoritative body of direction. The principal benefactors of the Bethune School are the Maharanee Surnomye, and, curiously enough, the Princes of Puttiala and Travancore.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—*Main Line.*—Earnings week ending 1st March 1873, £52,873-13-0. Corresponding week last year, £53,870-7-8. Decrease, £996-14-8. From 1st January to 1st March 1873, £443,243-16-11. From 1st January to 2nd March 1872, £510,744-9-7. Decrease, £67,500-12-8. Miles open week ending 1st March 1873, 1,280. Corresponding week last year, 1,280. Per mile open week ending 1st March 1873, £40-18-4. Corresponding week last year, £41-13-11. Decrease, £0-15-7. *Jubbulpore Line.*—Earnings week ending 1st March 1873, £3 706-17-1. Corresponding week last year, £4,002-17-3. Decrease, £296-0-2. From 1st January to 1st March 1873, £30,755-7-2. From 1st January, to 2nd March 1872, £30,680-13-4. Increase, £74-13-10. Miles open week ending 1st March 1873, 223½. Corresponding week last year, 223. Increase, ½. Per mile open week ending 1st March 1873, £16-11-9. Corresponding week last year, £17-19-0. Decrease, £1-7-3.

AN "OCCUPATION" FOR RETIRED OFFICERS.—Talking of the establishment of co-operative stores, it may not be generally known, that three retired Madrasees, Major-General Orr, late Chief Secretary of the Public Works Department, Mr. R. E. Master, C.S., and Mr. W. T. Blair, C.S., are actively interesting themselves in the success of some stores known, we think, as the "United Service." We have not heard that these energetic gentlemen have been actually seen be[illegible] counter serving their customers with pick[illegible] sausages, but there is really no knowing, in t[illegible] what retired Anglo-Indians may have to [illegible] hands to in the old country, in order to mak[illegible] meet comfortably. So should Madrasees [illegible] on furlough happen to run up agai[illegible] P. W. Secretary, Inam Commission[illegible] Surveyor, in the neighbourhood of B[illegible] them not be surprised if they should [illegible] patronise the United Service Stor[illegible] opportunity for P. W. Officers, who [illegible] caught it hot from Colonel Orr, to [illegible] him now!—*Madras Mail.*

MURDER BY BOW AND ARROW.—T[illegible] olden times favourite English we[illegible] arrow, is still commonly used in th[illegible] civilized districts of the Madras P[illegible] not unfrequently results from the [illegible] it is resorted to by the ryots [illegible] and Vizagapatam districts, who pretty [illegible] go about armed with it. A man lately met his death in this way in a village in the Vizagapatam district who, it appears, was in the habit of stealing sago from a sago palm tree. The owner having at last caught him *in flagrante delicto*, ordered some of his myrmidons to catch him. One of them accordingly drew his bow and arrow and shot him on the tree, from which he at once fell down, and was quickly despatched by another man with a bill-hook. Curiously enough the owner of the sago palm tree shortly afterwards himself met his death by a fall from the same tree, and thus escaped the fate which would undoubtedly have overtaken him had he lived to be brought to trial. His two accomplices, or rather tools, were however charged with murder before the Sessions Court, and having been found guilty, were sentenced to transportation for life.—*Madras Times.*

ARREST OF CAPTAIN STEWART AGAIN.—At the Court of Small Causes, yesterday afternoon, Captain Allan Stewart, who was arrested under a Small Cause Court warrant, appeared before Mr. Busteed, and stated that he was arrested by a warrant for Rs. 113-15-5, a tailor named Shaik Baboo being plaintiff, and that after he had been so arrested, bailiff Hazelwood put in another warrant as a retainer against him, for the sum of Rs. 338-1-2 by Madame Lorenze, and that he had never received any summons for that amount, in order that he might appear or ask for time or make other arrangements. He said he thought it was very hard that he should be arrested under a warrant without first serving him with a summons. His Honor upon this called for the records, and found an endorsement showing that the summons for Rs. 338-1-2 was served on the defendant. The defendant again said that he never received any summons, the summons he received was that taken out by Shaik Baboo, for Rs. 113-15-5. He did not dispute the amount of the debt, but said that, considering the circumstances in which he was now situated, and as he was to be tried by the Sessions, he asked for time to pay the amount. His Honor told the defendant that he could do nothing for him where a warrant was concerned, but suggested to him to come to some arrangement with the plaintiff. As regards the other warrant which had been put in as a retainer by bailiff Hazelwood, His Honor told bailiff Fowler, who arrested him, not to lodge it as a retainer till to-morrow, until he had enquired about the matter, as bailiff Hazelwood was absent from Court. His Honor also told the bailiff to give Captain Stewart every facility in order that he should come to some arrangement with the plaintiff Shaik Baboo.—*Madras Mail*, March 13.

THE ANGLO-ORIENTAL COLLEGE AT ALLYGURH.—Mr. Syud H. Mahmood has applied his successful experience of English University life to his father's proposal of a Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Allygurh. The scheme is remarkable for its breadth of view and for so fully grasping the truth which the Bengalee has yet to learn, that the higher education "should be perfectly free from any control of the Government beyond mere supervision," and be independent of Government aid. If, he reasons, this is the case in countries where the rulers belong to the nation whose education is to be conducted, with how much greater force does it apply to India. A second great principle which he insists on is, that the object of a University must be to develop the thought of its students, with a view to influencing others, and not merely to cram them with information. He desires College residence, because "the mode of life amongst the Mussulmans of India requires far greater reform than even their mode of education." Enlightened as Synd Ahmed Khan's pro-

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ject was, his son's is so much more so, that we fear it is so far ahead of the community for whom it is intended to secure the necessary funds which Lord Northbrook wisely made a condition of the generous aid promised to it last year.—*Friend of India.*

NORMAL SCHOOLS.—At last, for the first time in the history of education in India, one of its Governments has practically acknowledged that Normal Schools lie at the root of all education worthy of the name. In his review of last year's report, and again in a special resolution, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab declares that "no great or permanent improvement in our schools is possible until the teaching staff is itself improved and subjected to a complete and systematic training." Mr. Cordery, the Director, after availing himself of the experience of Mr. Rodgers of the Christian Vernacular Normal School at Umritsur, has drawn up a series of admirable rules for the training of school-masters and pupil teachers. The next step is to pay the teacher better. This is, as yet, the weak point of the admirable reforms of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, due doubtless to the want of a competent educational adviser. But past supineness makes Bengal hasten slowly, while the other Provinces are a quarter of a century ahead of it.—*Ibid.*

THE MOHURRUM AT CALCUTTA.—*Indian Daily News* says:—Any one who compares the Mohurrum procession of ten years ago with those of the other morning, cannot fail to be struck with the marked change that has come over their character. Even ten years ago a Mohurrum procession in Calcutta was a genuine Mahomedan ceremony, conducted with some pretence of solemnity, and with a fair amount of religious earnestness. The processions of Monday morning last degenerated into a mere farce. In the old shows the *tazzias* were preceded by a mollah reading the Koran, and every pause in the reading was the signal for repeating the wail of "Hussan, Hoossain." In the procession of Monday there may have been a reading mollah, but for the rest the pageant was more an idolatrous tamasha than a funeral procession. The *tazzias* were preceded by bands composed partly of native tom-tom men and Portuguese musicians, and each class kept up its own music at the same time. The attendants in the intervals of the sham fighting amused themselves laughing, shouting, and joking, and, to crown it all, the largest *tazzia* of the lot was preceded (for the first time, we believe, in Calcutta) by one of those absurd "tiger" representations which have been imported from Madras, and which consist in a man painted as a tiger intimidating an ape in front of him with a tremendous tail. Twenty years hence this ridiculous farce will probably be considered one of the Mahomedan traditions of India."—*Indian Daily News.*

EUROPEAN OUTRAGE IN SUNDEELA.

WE are sorry to learn from the *Roznamcha* that on the 27th January last, at a place called Sundeela, there occurred what must, we suppose, be called a second edition of the "Cawnpore Massacre," which took place a few years back in Colootollah. A party of European lads, supposed to be students of the Martiniere College, are said to have entered the town, plundered the houses, beaten the inhabitants, and insulted the women, besides breaking the head of the son of a talookdar and honorary magistrate, and frightening the tehsildar and the assistant commissioner out of their wits. Where was the Penal Code all the time? If some disturbance has actually taken place, which has succeeded in alarming the assistant commissioner and other old women of Sundeela, we should say that our native contemporary have had a much better chance of securing public sympathy for the sufferers by giving an unvarnished story of the affair.—*Indian Daily News.*

AFGHANISTAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE Ameer has sent a force under Mahomed Ali Khan to establish a permanent cantonment at a place called Charakar, situated on a spur of the Hindu Koosh range, due north of Cabul. He has entrusted the formation of the cantonment to one Mahomed Ameen, who was formerly Adjutant in a British Regiment.

There have been great disturbances in the Kuram Hills above Bannu. Wali Mahomed Khan had been sent there by the Ameer to raise forced levies of men. The tribes rose against him, routed his troops, and kept him for six days confined to the walls of his fort. He pacified the insurgents at length, engaging to desist from his recruiting operations. The Ameer, however, has promised him reinforcements, and sent word that levies *must* be raised; 500 men are to be demanded from every tribe, and force is to be applied unsparingly in case of contumacy.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

MAJOR-GENERAL PRITCHARD.

IN a few days General Pritchard will finally vacate the office of Deputy Judge Advocate-General, and be succeeded by Colonel Mayne, who stands fourth on the list of officers in the Judge Advocate's Department in Madras. No one has understood the mystery of General Pritchard's re-appointment by the Government lately, or why Colonel May was not gazetted on the 18th February last, when the office fell vacant, but the department may be congratulated that at last one officer has been found in it, who is deemed fit to succeed General Pritchard. After a lengthened period of service in India, extending to about half a century, General Pritchard returns to England. He has the reputation of being a good average official, fond of his work, but wanting in sympathy or consideration for those who work under him. Verging on the allotted three-score years and ten, he must be considered wise to avail himself at last of the ease and freedom from the cares of office which will await him in his retirement in England, retirement which he has well earned, and we trust may long enjoy. General Pritchard will probably meet the fate of most Indian officials, and be soon forgotten; or if remembered in Madras, it will be chiefly in connection with the unseemly job, which was attempted about two years ago in the Judge Advocate's Department, and which was happily frustrated by the action of the Government of India.—*Madras Mail.*

PUNJAB BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1873-74.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Financial Department, No. 1394, dated 6th November 1872.

RESOLUTION.—The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor has had under consideration the estimates of probable income on account of the Provincial Services for the official year 1873-74 and the statements of proposed expenditure submitted by the heads of the several departments.

[illegible] following statement shows estimated revenue [illegible] year :—

	Rs.	Rs.
[illegible]ial Allotment	...	53,95,000
[illegible]d	2,75,000	
[illegible]l Rates	12,50,000	
[illegible]on	2,19,000	
[illegible]k	55,000	
		17,99,000
[illegible]res	3,13,000	
[illegible]ur	35,000	
[illegible]l Press ...	93,000	
[illegible]col	28,000	
		4,72,000
[illegible]	...	1,75,000
[illegible]	...	5,50,000
[illegible]	...	75,000
[illegible]	...	1,50,000
[illegible]	...	9,60,000
Total	...	95,76,000

[illegible]ry assignments to districts will be reg[illegible] principles laid down in the Resolution of th[illegible]ment in the Financial Department No. 1146, dated 19th December 1871, and the Accountant-General will furnish with the Budget Estimate a local detail of the assignments to each district. These assignments will provide for an outlay of about Rs. 3,43,000 as in the past year under the several heads* noted in para. 3 of the above quoted Resolution, which would formerly have been borne by the General Revenues. The Secretary in the Public Works Department will notify the amounts to be spent under the general control of, or from the assignments to, that department under the direction of local committees.

	Rs.
* Vaccine	50,000
Sanitary	30,000
Lunatic Asylum	20,000
Dispensaries	81,000
Trade statistics	12,000
Educational	1,50,000

3. Under the above provisions, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following assignments to the several departments of the Provincial Services subject to the variations which may be found necessary in the preparation of the Budget:—

Jails ...	9,25,000
Registration...	97,000
Police	30,45,000
Educational ...	9,70,000
Medical Services	3,64,000
Printing	1,25,000
Miscellaneous	3,90,000
Total	59,16,000

The above assignments do not include the grants for Petty Constructions and Repairs in the several departments, as these will be included in the general allotment to the Public Works Department, for which [illegible] is available from the estimated receipts of the [illegible] balance of Rs. 36,60,000.*

	Rs.
Estimated receipts	95,76,000
Assignments as above	59,16,000
Total	36,60,000

4. The estimate of requirements submitted by the Secretary in the Public Works Department amount to Rs. 40,00,000 for Public Works Proper, and an additional grant is applied for of Rs. 1,40,000 to provide for "Petty Constructions and Repairs,"* the control of which His Honor has been pleased to decide shall be transferred to the Public Works Department. The grant of the total amount applied for in that department would render it necessary to draw upon the balance brought forward from previous years to the extent of about 5 lakhs of rupees; but as it may be doubted whether the whole assignment, amounting to Rs. 43,00,000, sanctioned for Public Works during the current official year 1872-73 will be expended, His Honor is of opinion that a grant of Rs. 40,00,000 to cover expenditure on Public Works Proper* as well as Petty Constructions and Repairs will fully meet the requirements of the Public Works Department for 1873-74, and this assignment is accordingly sanctioned. The assignment of an extra sum may, however, be considered later by the Lieutenant-Governor if the expenditure on the special works for which an extra grant has already been made from the Provincial Service balance should be greater during the current official year than is now anticipated.

* Public Works Proper	Rs.	38,60,000
Petty Constructions and Repairs	,,	1,40,000
Total	Rs.	40,00,000

BANKS.

DEUTSCHE NATIONALBANK, BREMEN.
CAPITAL—15,000,000 Ths. (£2,250,000 STERLING).

LONDON BANKERS.
ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK: J. HENRY SCHROEDER & Co.

The Bank draws Bills of Exchange on their Head Office in Bremen and on their London Bankers, and purchases approved Bills on the Continent and Great Britain at the best current rates of the day.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents in Bombay.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.— INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
,, 3 do.	1s. 11d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
,, on demand	1s. 10 3/4d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 10 3/4d.	do.
On Paris demand	1s. 10 11/16d.	do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 10 11/16d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 26th February 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,200,000
RESERVE FUND ...... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Our Rates of Interest on Deposit Accounts will be as follows until further notice:—

At 7 days' notice..2½ per cent. per annum.
,, 14 ,, ,, ...2½ ,,
,, 21 ,, ,, ...3 ,,
} For amounts above Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. One Lac.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th February 1873.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £500,000.
PAID UP £270,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W. C.
WITH BRANCHES AT
Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, Chester, Ripon, Birmingham, Belfast, Glasgow, &c.
Bombay, Treacher's Building, and at Madras and Calcutta.

THE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY.

The whole of the second series of 100,000 Shares issued at 5s. premium, or £1-5 per share, has been taken up, and a third series of 100,000 is now open to the public at 10s. premium, or £1-10 per share. The amount of Capital paid-up was, on the 1st January, £228,000, inclusive of premiums.

The premiums on Capital are being applied to the defraying of expenses connected with the formation and organization of the Company, so leaving the Capital intact, 20 per cent. of which is invested in Consols in names of Trustees to form a Guarantee Fund for the payment of claims.

The Shares are represented by "Warrants to Bearer," negotiable like Bank Notes, passing from hand to hand, without any formality pursuant to Clauses 27 and 28 of the Companies Act of 1867.

Shareholders receive Five per cent. per annum interest on paid-up Capital, and one-fifth part of the Profits, besides.

Applications for Shares will be received at the Offices of the Company in Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta.

THE POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE

offers a new and easy method of assuring Lives for any amount from Rs. 1,000 upwards on most advantageous terms. The leading features are:—

1st.—Undertaking Life Assurance only, and not combining with it the more hazardous and less remunerative business of Fire and Marine Insurance.

2nd.—Charging English rates of premium for India, and one uniform rate for the whole world, so abolishing all restrictions on Foreign Residence, Travelling, &c.; the National English Life Table, constructed for the Government, being taken as the basis of the premiums charged.

3rd.—Granting the option to Assurants of paying for their Life Policies a limited number of premiums, extending over five to thirty years, instead of continuing payments during the whole of their life-time, payments ceasing after the term of years arranged for have expired, but the full sum assured being paid by the Company, without deduction, should lapse of life occur before the term of years has expired.

4th.—Participations in the Company's Profits to all assurers alike, there being but one scale of premiums, and no advantage gained by one class of assurants at the expense of another.

5th.—Securing to the assured a sum of money for each premium paid, by giving a Positive Promissory Note, or fully paid-policy, for the proportion of the sum assured represented by the premium, free from all conditions, and payable "to bearer;" which Promissory Notes, even if future premiums are not paid, remain always in force, and are payable in full at death of the assured, or may be surrendered to the Company during his life-time for 40 per cent. of the premiums paid.

6th.—Making a sure provision for the payment of claims by investing in Government Securities, in Trust with the Official Trustee of Bombay, all the Net Premiums received (four-fifths of the gross premiums), and which Fund is only available for the payment of Policies, and can be used for no other purpose. Additional security to Policyholders is afforded by the investment in Consols in England of 20 per cent. of the paid-up Capital of the Company, to provide for any extraordinary mortality amongst the assured, and to be drawn upon only in case of the Premium Fund failing to meet claims.

7th.—Exempting sums payable under Positive Note, from Legacy Duty or other charges, neither Probate of Will nor Letters of Administration being necessary to legalize their payment.

CENTRAL TRUSTEES.
LORD SANDHURST, THOS. HUGHES, Esq., M.P., M. H. CHAYTOR, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.
THE HON'BLE J. K. BYTHELL (Messrs. Gaddum and Co.)
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Esq. (Manager, Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.)
A. E. PEILE, Esq. (Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, Government Solicitors.)
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. (Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.)

TRUSTEE.
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY,
W. LOUDON, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELA, NDA NDPEILE.

MEDICAL EXAMINER.
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Mazagon.

AGENTS.
MESSRS. GADDUM & Co.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

THIS OFFICE IS ESTABLISHED UPON NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES; CHARGING ENGLISH RATES OF PREMIUM FOR INDIA, AND ONE UNIFORM RATE FOR THE WHOLE WORLD; GIVING UNLIMITED LICENCE TO TRAVEL, OR TO RESIDE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES; ALLOWING THE OPTION TO ASSURERS OF PAYING PREMIUMS IN 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARS, EACH PREMIUM PAID REPRESENTING A POSITIVE NOTE EQUIVALENT TO A PAID-UP-POLICY.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS
FOR EACH RUPEES 1,000 ASSURED FOR LIFE.
WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS.			10 PREMIUMS.			15 PREMIUMS.		
	Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0
30	104	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	[illegible]
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	88	10	8

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS.			25 PREMIUMS.			30 PREMIUMS.		
	Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	29	12	[illegible]	25	15	4	23	8	8
25	32	6	[illegible]	28	5	4	25	12	0
30	35	[illegible]	[illegible]	31	2	0	28	6	8
35	39	[illegible]	[illegible]	34	7	8	31	10	0
40	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	38	6	4	35	11	4
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4
55	64	0	0	60	6	8	58	12	8
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4

Payments may be made Half-yearly or Quarterly if desired, at a slight advance on the annual rates.

MILITARY OFFICERS ARE ASSURED AT CIVIL RATES.

FOR FULL DETAILS, TABLES OF PREMIUM, &c., reference should be made to the Prospectus, which may be had on application at the Offices of the Company.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and bildiungs in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
,, Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.
The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NOTICES.

CARR BROTHERS,
TAILORS
AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
17, CHURCH STREET,
BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRMS:
C. W. CARR & Co......Calcutta.
CARR & SON...........Conduit Street, London.

KEROSINE OIL, Wholesale and Retail.—Apply to FARNHAM & Co.
No. 16, Elphinstone Circle.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

F. ROWLAND,
CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS,
FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER.
LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

RUTTONJEE & Co., direct IMPORTERS of the undermentioned GOODS, beg to offer them at comparatively lower prices than procurable elsewhere.

CASHMERE, DELHI, and RAMPORE SHAWLS.

BURNOUSES, CHILDREN'S MANTLES, APRON CLOAKS.

CAPS, SLIPPERS, DRESSING GOWNS, COATS, &c. &c.

17, Meadow Street, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.
JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
CHRONOGRAPHS,
WELL ADAPTED
FOR
TRAINERS OF HORSES.
Rs. 30.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IS prepared in the most scientific manner, by thoroughly educated Chemists and Druggists, who have had many years' experience. It is not a simple extract from one article, but is compounded of extracts from a number of Roots, Herbs, Barks, and Leaves, all of which are possessed of some particular virtue or power in curing the diseases that have their source in the blood and humours; and these different vegetable extracts are combined in such a way as to retain, in its full strength, the special curative virtue possessed by each. The root of the Sarsaparilla plant, found in Honduras, is that which we use in this preparation; it is the kind which all medical men esteem most. About fifty per cent. of Bristol's Sarsaparilla consists of this concentrated extract, the remainder, as above stated, being composed of extracts from other powerful, cleansing, and healing vegetable substances. It does not contain anything that is dangerous or injurious to health, and in this, as in nearly every other respect, is entirely different from all other preparations sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.

By having our own agents at the places where the various roots, drugs, herbs and plants, composing our medicines, are produced, we are enabled to exercise that constant care in selection [illegible] insures uniformity of excellence [illegible] no effort to procure the [illegible] which entering into th[illegible] and we spare no money and confidence [illegible] best—and only the best—of every article that [illegible] composition; and it is with the most abiding [illegible] we say, to the sick of all nations and all countries, [illegible] Bristol's Sarsaparilla you have a remedy more reliable than any before offered to you, and which will not disappoint you in the cure of

Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head,
Nervous and General Debility,
Old Sores, Ulcers, Tumours,
Abscesses, Boils, Eruptions,
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Female Derangements,
White Swellings,
Fever and Ague,
Chills and Fever,
& Dumb Ague.

As a means of building up the constitution that has been broken down by the excessive use of Mercury, Iron, or other Minerals, our Sarsaparilla will be found most excellent, and can be administered with safety to the weakest patients. As a purifier of the blood and humours, in the Spring and early Summer, it will be found unfailing. It can be taken freely at all seasons, rainy or dry. For some of the above diseases, the use of the Sarsaparilla must be continued a considerable time, especially for those that are hereditary or constitutional in their nature—such as Scrofula: but a faithful compliance with the directions will always relieve and mitigate, and in a great majority of cases will effect a complete cure. It will also be found, in all of the above diseases, that a cure will be greatly hastened by using our Bristol's Sugar-coated pills, in moderate doses, in connection with the Sarsaparilla; they carry off large quantities of morbific or diseased matter set free in the system by the Sarsaparilla, and in this way facilitate the return of normal functional operations.

FOR SALE AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce the ARRIVAL of a fresh and large assortment of GOODS, received "OVERLAND," consisting of "BALL and DINNER DRESSES," "RICH SILK and SATIN DRESSES," "BONNETS," "HATS," "POLONAISES," "COSTUMES," "FLOWERS," "RIBBONS," "FRENCH MUSLINS," "FRENCH CAMBRICS," "CRETONNES," "GRENADINES," &c., "LACE HANDKERCHIEFS," "SILK STOCKINGS," "FANS," "CRINOLINES," "HEAD DRESSES," WHITE, BLACK and COLOURED KID GLOVES of SUPERIOR QUALITY for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, also "DRESS NECK TIES," &c., &c.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, or REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, 13th January 1873.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY BRANCH.

BONA FIDE SALE OF WINES AND SPIRITS AT COST PRICE.
(CONSISTING OF SEVERAL THOUSAND DOZENS OF CHOICE BRANDS.)

IN consequence of the demise of one of our Partners, it has been deemed expedient, with a view to a REDUCTION of STOCK and speedy settlement of account with the Executors of the deceased, to offer the following at Cost Price:—

TERMS—PROMPT CASH.

SHERRY.	Per doz. Rs.	a.
Class 1—A full-flavoured Wine	14	0
Do. 2—A pale dry do.	19	0
Do. 3—A pale delicate and dry Dinner Wine	22	8
Do. 4—Extra fine, very dry and delicate	27	8
Amontillado—Extra dry and well matured	28	0
BUCELLAS.		
A delicate and light Wine	17	0
MARSALA.		
A nice Dinner Wine, East India character	14	8
MADEIRA.		
Very fine old choice East India Madeira	30	0
PORT.		
Class 1—A pure fruity Wine	14	8
Do. 2—A full-flavoured mellow Wine	19	8
Do. 3—A fine old *Tawny* Burgundy Port	24	0
A few cases of 1821 Port in Pints.		
CHAMPAGNE.		
A light Wine—Pure Epernay	26	0
1864 Vintage, extremely delicate and very dry	39	0
Geisler's	34	8
SPARKLING MOSELLE.		
Fine Sparkling	29	0
Very superior	36	0
SPARKLING HOCK.		
Fine Sparkling	29	0
Very superior	36	0
STILL HOCK.		
Fine light Hock	14	0
Extra quality	19	0
Very superior	27	0
STILL MOSELLE.		
Extra quality	19	0
Very superior	25	0
CLARET.		
Sound Cup Claret	8	4
Breakfast Wine	9	8
Dinner Wine	16	0
After-Dinner Wine	23	0
Do. fuller-bodied—1865 Vintage	29	0
A few cases *Magnums* Light Claret at per case of 1 dozen Magnums	18	0
A few cases *Lafitte*, 1865 Vintage	30	0
BURGUNDY.		
Sparkling Red	31	0
Do. White	31	0
Still, extra fine	19	0
STEINWEIN.		
This is a very choice Wine. In original flagens	20	0
CHABLIS.		
A very nice light Wine	14	0
Do. more body	19	0
SAUTERNES.		
A pure wholesome Wine	16	0
Do. more body	20	0
BRANDY.		
Payne & Co.'s Green Vine Leaf	26	8
Payne & Co.'s Trade Mark	22	0
Hennessy's	19	8
Exshaw's No. 1	31	8
GINGER WINE.		
Crabbie's Scotch	12	4
Payne & Co.'s	13	0
GIN.		
Hollands, very superior pale straw coloured fully matured in wood before bottling	16	0
Swaine and Boord's Old Tom	13	0
Cordial Gin, extra superior	14	0
WHISKEY.		
Finest Scotch	15	0
Do. Irish	17	8
RUM.		
Fine Pine Apple Jamaica	16	0
LIQUEURS.		
Dutch Curaçoa	31	0
Pints Cherry Brandy, per case of 2 dozens	28	0
French assorted	22	0
Father Kermann's	38	0
BITTERS.		
Swaine & Boord's Orange Bitters	14	0
Nouilly Pratt's Vermouth	15	0

Our object, in offering our Wines for sale at Cost Price, is, as before stated, speedy realization of assets and settlement of account.

This is an opportunity which is not likely to recur, and we would particularly call the attention of Presidents of Messes, Clubs, and Residents, in the Mofussil generally, to the advantages to be derived by laying in a stock of the Wines now offered.

Particular care will be taken not to include *Wines out of condition*—these will form the subject of a special sale by Auction to the *highest bidder.*

PAYNE & Co.

LONDON AND BURTON BOTTLED BEER COMPANY, LIMITED.
BASS'S PALE ALE, bottled by the above Company.
Cases 3 Dozen Quarts ....Rs. 16-8
,, 6 ,, ,, ... 21-0
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned—
J. & C. WHITE'S SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY,
In cases of 2 dozen quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE.

CLARET CHATEAU DU ROE. Rs. 10 per dozen.
SHERRY, LONDON CLUB. Rs. 23 per dozen.
SHERRY, PALE DRY. Rs. 25 per dozen.
KILLICK, NIXON, & Co.,
Bombay, 25th February 1873. 8, Rampart Row.

OLD COGNAC.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have the pleasure to inform their Constituents they have received another SMALL PARCEL of the above, BOTTLED in 1864, at Rs. 42 per dozen.

This COGNAC is the oldest ever imported, and is worthy the attention of CONNOISSEURS.

Dean Lane, Bombay, 14th Feb. 1873.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S
HOUSEHOLD CL[illegible]RET.

Recent accurate anal[illegible]yses of this Wine have proved it to be [illegible]ne of the purest in the [illegible] [See [illegible]Bombay market. The [illegible] *Bombay Gazette* of the 5th September.] [illegible] Wines associated with it in the order of quality and purity [illegible]—One superior at Rs. 30 per dozen, and two inferior at Rs. 26 and Rs. 18 per dozen respectively. This gratifying result shows that D. S. K. & Co.'s efforts to place a pure, wholesome and cheap Wine within the reach of all have been perfectly successful.

Per dozen Quarts—Rs. 9; Pints—Rs. 5.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE, per Bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine wheat flour, fresh, Rs. 13 per cwt.
Best sizing do. do.
Sizing do. do.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,
OF
LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
INDIA PALE ALE BOTTLERS,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
H. M. THE QUEEN. H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB. THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB. THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE SIRHIND CLUB. THE LUCKNOW U. S. CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB. THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB. THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.

1873.
REVISED PRICE LIST.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of consumers. They consist of—

STILL HOCKS—	Rs. 24*, 27*, 34, 42*
STILL MOSELLES—	Rs. 26*, 34
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE—	Rs. 34,* Rs. 38*
DRY CHAMPAGNES, MAGNUMS—	Rs. 86
Ditto	Rs. 45*, Rs. 44*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 31*
Ditto HAMPERS—containing 24 Half-pints	Rs. 27
SHERRIES—Rs. 17, Rs. 20, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 26, Rs. 34,	Rs. 36
MARSALA—Rs. 16-8, MADEIRA—	Rs. 36
SACRAMENTAL WINE—*Rota Tent*	Rs. 22
PORTS—	Rs. 18,* Rs. 24,* Rs. 28, Rs. 34
BREAKFAST CLARETS—	Rs. 10-8*, Rs. 16
DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 14, Rs. 16*, Rs. 18*
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 22*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 32*
HAUT SAUTERNES—	Rs. 22*
BARSAC, LIGHT SAUTERNE—	Rs. 17*
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NUITS—	Rs. 26
CHABLIS—(La Moutonne)	Rs. 26*
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STEIN WEIN in Bocksbentel—	Rs. 27
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JAMAICA RUM—	Rs. 23-8
GIN, LONDON OLD TOM—Rs. 21. GENEVA—	Rs. 19
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CURACOA, Orange and White—	Rs. 38*
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CHERRY BRANDY—	Rs. 28*
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Wines marked (*) are kept in Pints.

BEERS.

Their own special bottling, in magnificent condition, in casks of 3 dozens quarts and 6 dozens Pints, none superior in the market.

TERMS.

Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. Liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptional terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S
DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST
ON APPLICATION AT
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

THE
ESPLANADE HOTEL
(WATSON'S)
BOMBAY.

PATRONISED BY
SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.,
AND
HIS EXCELLENCY
REAR-ADMIRAL CUMMING, C.B.,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EAST INDIA STATION.

THE ESPLANADE is the only First-class HOTEL in BOMBAY, and it is situated in the coolest and most healthy part of the Island. It is open to the Sea breeze on every side, is within five minutes' walk of all the Government and Public Offices, the Wellington Pier, where the Mails are shipped and Passengers embark for Europe, and either Railway Terminus.

Passengers travelling by the G. I. P. Railway should book to BOREE BUNDER, and by the B. B. & C. I. to CHURCH GATE STREET STATION.

BOARD AND LODGING PER DAY, Rs. 8-12.
NO EXTRAS.

The Hotel Servants and Conveyances wait the arrival of each Train.

W. MAULE, Manager.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above HOTEL, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some houses to Let and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

TURIN.
OPENED SINCE OCTOBER 1871.
THE GRAND HOTEL DE TURIN.

[illegible]RANCH ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BERNERHOF HOTEL AT BERNE.
B[illegible]CH ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HOTEL DE NICE AT NICE.

This fine Hotel, situa[illegible]ed opposite the principal Railway Station (Porta Nuova) ARRIVA[illegible], in a central position near the public garden and the most fashio[illegible]nable Streets, is kept according to the Swiss style, and extremely co[illegible], convenient for all classes of travellers; combining the greatest comfor[illegible] with moderate charges. The house is heated during the [illegible] winter season.

[illegible] CONSTANT KRAFT.

Kept by [illegible]
BYCULLA [illegible] HOTEL,
[illegible] (& Co.,)
(BY JEEWANJEE [illegible] ROADS, BYCULLA.
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE[illegible]

BYCULLA HOTEL, which [illegible] within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Gr[illegible]nt Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bom[illegible]bay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, t[illegible]he building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special c[illegible]re having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which [illegible]re large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to ke[illegible]p the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been sele[illegible]cted with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residen[illegible]ts and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

VISITORS ARRIVING BY TRAIN SHOULD BOOK FOR
BYCULLA STATION,
and NOT for BOREE BUNDER.
JEEWANJEE & Co.

NOTICES.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

JUST RECEIVED PER S. S. BAGDAD,
A FRESH STOCK OF
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
THOMPSON'S MUSTER, PRIME QUALITY,
DAWSON'S MUSTER, PRIME QUALITY,
MADURA'S No. 1 and No. 2,
BLUCHER'S No. 1 and No. 2,
NOBLE'S PRIME.

COCONADA CHEROOTS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
"Indiana" Cigars, No. 1 and No. 2.
"Long" Cheroots.

JUST LANDED, PER S. S. URBINO,
FINEST AMERICAN TOBACCO.
GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW CAVENDISH.

BEYNON STOCKEN & SON'S
CELEBRATED TOBACCO.
HONEY DEW, VIRGINIA, SHAG.
GOLDEN LEAF, BIRD'S EYE.

THOMAS BEAR'S TOBACCO,
BIRD'S EYE;—CUT CAVENDISH.
SMOKING MIXTURE, LATAKIA.
IMPERIAL MIXTURE.

J. NEUBERG.

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SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE Celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL, SILENT WORKING LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, so well known for unrivalled excellence of work, easiness of comprehension, and simplicity of construction.

The following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned:—

No. 1. Plain Table Mahogany or Walnut, Polished.
No. 2. Do. do. do. do.
No. 3. Do. do. do. do.
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All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Ressons for using the Machines given to purchasers gratis.

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No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street,
Sole Agents for Messrs. WHEELER and WILSON.

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Caution to the Public.
Whereas several miserable
COUNTERFEITS
of
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER
Are offered for Sale in the Bombay Market
the
Public are hereby Cautioned
against
PURCHASING THE SAME.
They are not only useless as a Perfume,
but
Very injurious to the health.
The well-known Richness and Delicacy
of
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER
Is in itself sufficient to maintain its ascendancy over all other Perfumes.
It should be purchased only from
RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS,
Asking for the
GENUINE
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,
Prepared only by
Messrs. LANMAN AND KEMP,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NEW YORK.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH 1873.
With alterations in G. I. P. Railway Tables which came into operation on Feb. 17.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

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Alexandria ....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore...... ... "Spectator" Office.
Calcutta.............Wyman & Co.
[illegible]gutpoora..........Railway Refreshment Rooms.
[illegible]rrachee........" Sindian" Press.
[illegible]don.........G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
[illegible]s.........Higginbotham & Co., and "Madras Mail" Office.
Madr[illegible]..........Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Matheran[illegible]d......" Observer" Office.
Ootacamu[illegible]......Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.
Poona.........[illegible]
Umballa......[illegible]Railway Refreshment Rooms.

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2 AND 3, HUMMUM STREET, BO[illegible]

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HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON
IS NOW OPEN,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET,
NEXT TO MESSRS. CARR BROTHERS.
31st December 1872.

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Cash	Rs. 14-8	Rs. 18	Rs. 22-8	Rs. 30
Credit ..	Rs. 16	Rs. 20	Rs. 25	Rs. 33

* This has a wicker covering, and is recommended to Travellers.

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SILICATED CARBON.

Half Gallon	Rs. 9
One Gallon	12
Two Gallons	20
Two Gallons, Marbled, Elegant	32

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Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.
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Tourists and Travellers will find this a most welcome companion. By the action of a spring, all the men may be fixed upon their respective squares, so that the game may at any time be discontinued and the Board folded up without disturbing the pieces. It is strongly made and very portable. Price Rs. 25.

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New design in beautiful Walnut or Coromandel wood case, suitable for presentation 85
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For the domestic production of
Soda Water, | Aërated Water,
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Effervescing Wines.

The Apparatus is made of one piece of glass (whereby the chance of leakage is much diminished), and is, in the opinion of the Undersigned, who have sold many hundreds of different patterns, superior in convenience and durability to every other kind.

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The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

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he quality of which is so very well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (amongst other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

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